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A NOTE ON SOME ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES OF BRANKS, OR SCOLDS' BRIDLES.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC., ETC.

IN Vol. I. of the "RELIQUARY" I gave a somewhat elaborate article upon the "Brank," or "Scolds' Bridle," which I entitled "Scolds; and how they cured them in the Good Old Times." It formed one of a series of papers upon different obsolete modes of punishment. To the number of Branks therein described, I now wish to add engravings of three other examples, which possess considerable interest. These are shown on Plate XXIII.

Fig. 1 is in my own possession. It formerly belonged to the borough of Bewdley, in Worcestershire, in the records of the Corporation of which town entries occur of its use. It is, as usual, of iron. The band for encircling the neck has two pairs of hinges, so that it opens as a triplet. It is made with three perforations, or slots, so as to fit any thickness of neck, and has a single hinged band over the head; this, at its hinder extremity, has two perforations or slots to fit on the same staple as the neck band fits upon. Here the padlock was fastened. In front is an opening for the nose. Beneath this, above and below the tongue-plate, are small slots for breathing through. In front of the head rises a tall ornament of fleur-de-lis design. The whole has originally been painted green with red lines. The tongue-plate is simply a flat piece of iron to press upon, and not cut, the tongue. In front are perforations for attaching the chain.

The next example, fig. 2, is preserved in the Mayer collection in the Museum at Liverpool, and was formerly at Warrington. It is pretty much the same general construction as the one just described, and, like it, is made somewhat ornate in character. At the top is a kind of fleur-de-lis ornament, and iron wings branch out over the ears.

The next example, fig. 3, is preserved in the Lichfield Museum, along with the one engraved on page 73, of Vol. I. of the "RELIQUARY," and here reproduced on fig. 4. Fig. 3 belonged to Walsall,

and was presented to the Lichfield Museum by Mr. Westwood. It is of the same simple construction as fig. 1, but is devoid of ornament. Fig. 4 has an especial interest attached to it, as being the veritable example which belonged to Greene's Museum at Lichfield, and which in his own handwriting in his MS. catalogue is described as "an iron bridle for a scold: it is so contrived as to fit any kind of head, an aperture for the nose, and a flap of iron for pressing down the tongue."

It is well, whenever an opportunity occurs, to engrave and describe fresh examples of these curious relics of a happily by-gone time, and I shall be pleased to hear of any existing ones which I have not hitherto described.

Winster Hall, Derbyshire.

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF LOUGHBOROUGH, IN THE COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

BY W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER.

THE Parish Registers of Loughborough are a singularly interesting and remarkably complete set of books. They consist of about twenty-five volumes, and commence in the year 1538. The entries are, with but one exception, all in English, and are written throughout in very legible hands. Many entries of remarkable events are interspersed amongst the baptisms, marriages, and burials, and the most curious of these entries are pointed out by indexes (*KS*).

The first volume extends from November, 1538, to March, 1651; it has this heading at the top of the first page:—

Loughbrowe in comitatu Leicestr.	}	The Regester Booke of all the Christaninges, Burialls, and Weddinges,
(1538)		1538. Accordinge to the Comandem ^t of our Sovereigne Lord Kinge Henry the Eighte in that case commanded as followethe.

I will here give some of the most singular memoranda that are contained in the pages of this volume.

August 1539.

xxij.—The parents of him that wrote this Booke in a ^o	}	1598 { Henry Dawson and Cerce Clarke married ye }	xxij th day
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May 1540.

* JOHN DAWSONE The sonne of Henrye Dawsons bapt. the xij day of Maye.—This John Dawson did copy and write out this book out of the old paper-book, when he was of the age of three score and one years; and at that time had been school-master of the Grammar-school in Loughborough 36 years; and in his time taught and brought up many scholars, gentlemen, men of worship, justices of peace, and poor men's sons, profitable to the church of God, preachers and ministers beneficial and comfortable to the common-wealth, advancing greatly the glory of God.

August 1542.

* Edward Calton, the son of Mr. Robert Calton, was baptized the 29th day of August, whose father aforesaid had taught the Grammar-school here in Loughborough, and after taught in Nottingham, and preferred many good scholars in his time.

* It will be observed that five of the early entries are in modern English spelling. In these cases (to each of which an asterisk is prefixed) I regret that I have mislaid my extracts in the original spelling, and have them now before me only in a modern dress. The words however are correct, as they have been compared with the entries in the Registers.

February 1547.

xxij.—Sainte, or Cerse Dawson, the wif of Henry Dawson, mother of John Dawson writer of this booke, was buried the xxij daye.

June 1551.

The Swatt called new acqyntance alias
Stoupe knave and know thy master began
the xxiiijth of this month. 1551 :

The Register then mentions the names of twelve persons who were "all bur. within ffoure dayes," (from the 27th to the 30th); and goes forward to another page, where it is written at the top—

In Julii 1551.

The Sweatte or new acqyntance.

And then mentions the names of seven persons, "all theis buried w^hin Three dayes" (from the 1st to the 3rd of July); in all nineteen buried in seven days. After this the plague seems to cease.

January 1551—2.

xiij.—Hoc die, fuit ingens ventus qui evertit Sex pyramides) The great wynd that
in summa Campanalis: fregitque Africem templi;) blew down the pynacles
multaque mala alia intulit et ceter.) of the Church.

This is, I believe, the only Latin entry in the Loughborough Registers.

November 1552.

xxij.—John Goodwyn sonne of Willm Goodwyn bapt. the xxij^d day. This John Goodwyn beinge a mercer & Grocer In London Did gyve xl Buckettes of Lether wch are in the Church of Loughborowe in a^o 1592 to the use and benefitt of This Towne.

One of these old leather buckets was found several years ago in the Loughborough Church. I do not know what became of it.

April 1554.

Soo endethe this first Booke.

Heare ys to be noted and remembered that from this 10th day of April in anno 1554, there was no register keepte, by reason of the alteration of Religion, and often chaunginge of Priests in those times and yeares, until the first yeare of the raigne of our Sovereigne Ladie the Queen's Majesty Elizabeth, by the grace of God Queen of Englande, Fraunce, and Ireland, defender of the Faith, &c., and until the yeare of God 1558—as ffollowith—

Queene Elizabeth
ffollowethe.

The Register begins again on June 28, 1558; and in this month a plague began. At the top of several pages of burials are the words—"A plague," or "The plague continueth."

January 1558—9.

xxviiij. An Arnold, wif of S^r Edward Arnold the minstre's Wiffe.

June 1559.

295 { Noote That ffrom Midsomer in a^o 1558 untill Midsomer in a^o 1559—
Buried in { Ther awas Buried ffourteyn scoore and ffiftyne : 295 of all sortes of
one yeare. { Deiseases & sicknes.
In June : 1559. When God's word came by Q. Elizabeth.

Sept. 1560.

{ The ffaulle of moneye was proclaymed at Leicest^r the same xxviiijth daye of
Nota. { September by proclamation—A Tester to ij^d—a Towpence to 1^d ob : a penny
to liij farthinge—a ob. as it was.

Jullii 1564.

Memorand^o that the assizes were keipte & held at Loughborowe the xvijth day of Jullii because the plague was in Leicester, and ther were viij persones executed, and buried the xixth daye of Jullii in this yeare 1564.

Auguste 1576.

ixvij. Agnes Smithe a maied unmarried of the age of cxi yerres Buried the xvijth daye of August. Rara avis in terris.

April 1578.

- ix. * Symon Bryarn and Joan Osmond were married; and, within a week after, were both put into Bridewell at London, because he married the mother of this woman, being alive, and now by false and unlawful means married his wife's daughter, contrary to the law of God.

August 1579.

- xxj. * Roger Sheppard, son-in-law to Nicholas Wollands, was slain by a lioness, which was brought into the town to be seen of such as would give money to see her. He was sore wounded in sundry places; and was buried the xxjth day of August.

May 1580.

- xj. Mrs. Brigethurst widow, of the age of lxxxvj yeares Buried the xjth daye of May, 1580. A goodould mother, and succour to a great number of poore people: her deth was bewayled of mannye people:

April 1581.

- ij. Margaret Banester doubt^r of Will^m Banester goinge after the manner of Rogyshe Egyptians: was bapt. the ij^d day of Aprill.

November 1581.

- xxiv. Allice Wheatleye wife to Mr. Richard Wheatlye a goodould woman to all, and a liberrall alwes woman to the poore. was buried the xxiiij day.

December 1585.

- iv. Master John Willocke, preacher and parson of this parishe church of Loughborough, departed this life the ivth daye of December, and was buried the vth daye of the same beinge Sondayes in the yeare of God 1585.

September 1586.

- xxv. Henry Scattergood supposed to be a hundred yeareould or more bur. the xxvth daye Septber.

Loughborough has always been very favourable to longevity. In the spring of 1790, six persons were buried whose ages amounted to 495; and at Christmas, 1861, charity was distributed to ten poor widows, whose average age amounted to 86½ years, and to twenty widowers, whose average age was 72 years. At the close of the last century, one in thirty-five lived to be upwards of eighty.

September 1590.

- xxv. Mr. Philipe Browne, ffather to Mr. John Browne, Person of Loughborough, bur. ye xxvth day.

October 1593.

- xxiv. Because the Plague was hott in Leicester the visitacion was kept at Bosworthe The xxviiijth day of October, 1593.

December 1595.

- x. Richard Wheatleye, died at Walton and was bur. in Loughborow church The xth day of December 1595: he did gyve iiijth a yeare, To be distributed to the poore of Loughborowe, for the space of xxxvj yeares after his Deathe, by the overnigh of George Moone of Walton & his heires & assignes.

Aprill 1598.

- ij. Symon Mold was bur. the second day of Aprill 1598: he gave ffoure pounds yearelye to the mayntenance of the free Scoole of Loughborowe, and To the poore of Loughborow. vj and fortie shillings to the Scoole & xth to the poore yerely for yeares yet to come.

October 1599.

- x. Catheryne Willocke late wife to Mr. Willocke persone of Loughborow bur. ye xth daye octob^r.

October 1600.

Henrye Dawsons, of the age of ffourscore, and Six yeares, ffather of John Dawsons, the writer of this booke was buried the 27th daye of October. he did gyve a Lather of xxx staves to remayne to the use of the Church of Loughborowe for ever.

- M^{rs}. Mary Browne, wife of Mr. John Browne, parson of Loughborough, a very virtuous woman, and in all Christian actions a right Christian, was buried the xxviiijth day of October, whose death was lamented of many people with heavy hearts, &c.

December 1604.

- i. A man brought from Knight-Thorpe, & buried heere by Rafe Huggins Robert Paratt Robert Reynes and others without our knowledge the first daye.

xvij. William Munck one of the churchwardens bur. the xvij daye.

April 1606.

- xv. Mrs. Helen Browne, wife of Mr. John Browne, parson of Loughborough was buried the xvth day.

xxj. Huigh Gibbons and Edmund Tisley churchwardens of Loughborow made & gave up their accumps the xxj day being black Monday. Then George Henshaw & Peter Roe entered to be churchwardens for the yeare followinge.

October 1607.

- xvj. Daniell Swift sonne of Robert bapt. the xxvj day. Hee was a constant preacher in this towne of Loughborow. Ano Dom 1641.

August 1608.

- xix. James Clatburne bur. the xixth day, he hath given to the towne x^{li} for ever, the use thereof, vidit xvij^o. to be yearly given to the poore, by them that have rec. it. vidit the parson and Churchwardens for the time beinge.

August 1609.

- xxiv. A plague began the xxivth day.

p. Elizabeth Poole wife of John Poole, buried the xxivth day.

January 1609—10.

- ix. Thomas Poole, son of John Poole, was borne the ixth day of August laste, and not baptized untill the ixth day of January after; viz., this day; because the mother of it was buried of the plague the xxivth day of August, the firste that died of the plague this yeare; so that he was 20 weeks old before he was baptized.

November 1610.

- ix. francys Pettye sonne of Clement Pettye, borne the xiiijth day of August last, not bapt. until ye ixth day of this month of November, because their house was visited with the plague.

February 1610—11.

- ix. A fast.

xix. p. In all 452.

Samuell Colcroft a young boy bur. ye xixth day.

This destructive disorder raged for about eighteen months, and carried off 455 persons. It was an accidental and local plague only. Near Loughborough is a spot of ground called *Cabbin-Lees*, whereon it is traditionally said that many of the inhabitants built themselves huts and encamped, to avoid the infection. The Syston Parish Register contains an entry relative to this plague at Loughborough. At the top of several pages in the Loughborough Register is written "A plague, a plague, a plague," and the letter *p.* is prefixed to the names of those who died of it.

June 1613.

- xx. John Cleiveland sonne of Mr. Thomas Cleiveland bapt. the xxth day.

This was the celebrated Royalist, wit, and poet, who flourished during the time of the Civil War.

February 1615.

- xxiv. Mr. John Dawson, Clerk the writer of this booke bur. y^e xxiiijth day.

June 1622.

Memon. That the fourth day of this moneth ther was a verie greecvous fyre in this towne w^{ch} burnt downe to the ground manie houses.

Huigh the sonne of Symon foster { bur. the
Elizabeth the daughter of Tho: Greenwood { vth day.
these tow children weare burnte wth the foresaid fire.

May 1630.

John Howe sonne of Mr. John How bapt. the xxiiij day.

This was the distinguished Puritan Divine, and Chaplain to Oliver Cromwell.

March 1630—1.

The plague began y^e 14 day of this moneth.
p. Hugh Longly was bur. the xiii day.

October 1631.

John Allyne sonne of John bapt. the xvth day of this moneth at Burton in the parish of Prestwold in regard of the sickness then being at Loughborough.

The plague ended about 17th January, 1631—2, having carried off 185 persons. The letter *p.* is prefixed in the Register to the entries of the burials of those persons who died of the plague.

June 1645.

6. Jeremiah Feildes & } souldiers, buried June 6
Thomas Haine — }
booth

9. Edward Persons, a souldier buried June 9.

August 1645.

A plague began the second day.

The letter *P.* points out as before the entries of the burials of the persons who died of the plague. From August 2, 1645, to May 14, 1646, twenty-two persons died of this disorder; and from July 20, 1647, to March 25, 1648, eighty-three.

March 1648.

14. John Wright: Clarke buried 14 day.

The second volume extends from March, 1651, to November, 1705. At the commencement of the book are these entries:—

This Booke was bought at Leicester of Stephen Lincolne by Edward } *s. s. d.*
Leake and Samuel Atkinson Churchwardens of Loughborough in the } 1—4—0
year 1651—the price one pound fouer shillings.

1651.

Loughborough) The Regester Booke of all the Christenings Burialls and Weddings
in comitatu) in the Parish of Loughborough in the County of Leicester: Beginn-
Leicest^r.) inge uppon the Nine and Twentieth day of March one thousand six
1651.) hundred fifty and one. According to the Command of King Henry
the Eight in that case commanded, and according to an Ordinance of
this present Parliament as followeth.

The last Baptism took place Octöber 2, 1653. After this date, births are entered, but not baptisms; and marriages were solemnized before Justices of the Peace, who sign the Register, and not by Clergymen. The Justices who married at Loughborough, and signed the Register, were Will. Danvers, Will. Bainbrigge, Tho: Pochin, and Tho: Cockram,—all J.P.'s for the County of Leicester.

August 1653.

Memorandum That in this month of August, by virtue of an order from the Council of State, there was collected in the town and parish of Loughborough, for a fire at Marlborough in Wiltshire (which was fourscore thousand pounds loss) the sum of four pounds seventeen shillings and five pence, by John Roadley and Thomas Oare, churchwardens, and Nathanael Williams and William Lovett, assistants in ye businesse—which money was delivered to Mr. Burnall of Rothley Head Constable, for ye use of ye said Towne of Marlborough.

Loughborough, Oct. 6, 1653. This is to certify that John Wright, of Loughborough, is elected to be register for the parish of Loughborough aforesaid by the inhabitants of the same; and hath this day taken his oath before me William Danvers, esq. one of the justices of the peace for this county, for his faithful discharging of the said office. Witness my hand, the day and year above-written.

[signed]

WILL. DANVERS.

November 1658.

- 7.—Mar :—William Bataon and Elizabeth Wheatcraffe had theire intention of marriage published 3 severall lordes dayes viz. ye 23rd and 30th of October, & the 6th of November, and were married before W^m Danvers Esquire Justice of peace for the County of Leicester—the 7th day of Nov^r.
[signed] WILL. DANVERS.

July 1656.

A Purpose of Marriage betweene Mathew Arnold mercer and Mary Shipman the daughter of Thomas Shipman malster was publish^d in the markett place July 10, 17, & 24 days.

March 1656—7.

The Lady Margerett Bromley was buried 23 day.

She was the widow of Sir Edward Bromley, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and was noted for her eminent piety. With her resided Mr. Oliver Bromskill, an intruding minister, who supplanted Mr. Nicholas Hall, the Rector, but was himself ejected and Mr. Hall restored at the Restoration.

In October, 1660, the entries of births are discontinued, and baptisms are again entered in the Register.

April 1662.

Note y^t these fower Children : Anne, Mary, William, and Elizabeth, y^e sonn and daughters of Mr. John Jerland & Mary his Wife, being ^{not} registered according to their berth days: yet they were not baptized untill the last day of this p^{re}sente Appill Ano. Dom. 1662. And then baptized Aprill y^e last day.

The word *not* is apparently inserted in the Register by a later hand.

May 1660.

Mr. Nicholas Hall, minister of this town, was buried May 15.

November 1705.

Jane y^e wife of Mr. Jⁿ^r Alleyne Rector buried 13.

This is the last entry in the second volume. The Revs. John and Thomas Alleyne, father and son, were successively Rectors of Loughborough, and to them, as also to Mrs. Alleyne, there is a handsome monument in Loughborough Church. From these Rectors, E. C. Middleton, Esq., J.P., and J. D. Cradock, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Loughborough, trace descent. The Alleynes were descended from a family possessed of considerable property in the neighbourhood of Tideswell, co. Derby.

The third volume, which commences in November, 1705, and ends in December, 1748, has this heading :—

The Register Booke of All the
Christenings Burials and Weddings
In the parish of Loughborough
In the County of Leicester beginning
The tenth day of November, 1705.

November 1705.

10. Richard son of Mr. John Allin Rector—bapt. 10.
Richard son of Mr. John Allen Rector and
Jane his wife—bur. 13.

October 1734.

About four of the clock in the morning, on the 28th October, 1734, at Loughborough and the neighbouring villages, was felt a severe shock of an earthquake, insomuch that several people got out of their beds, and ran into the fields.

This following Memorandum was Wrote by Joseph Webster, then Clerk of the Parish.—Memorandum that on the last Day of July 1735 there happened such an Inundation of Water in this Town that never was heard of by the Ancients occasioned by a very great Tempest of Thunder Lightning and Rain which continued from half

an hour after nine to half an hour after three in the afternoon to the great astonishment of all y^e Parishoners and Country both, it being on the Market Day Thursday. The Brooks from the Forest came down with such violence that in the space of an Hour ran through all the houses on the left hand the Malt Mill Lane over the Door Thresholds and thro' the yards down to the Shambles, and the Fishpool the breadth of the Street against the Shambles. and both Streams meeting at the end of the Shambles ran over the highest place on the Cornwall; and thro all the Houses Gats places and low Rooms on the west side of the Market Place insomuch that the waters stood up to their Bed Sides in their Parlors and floated their vessels in the cellars and would take an Horse up to the Belly; and at the bottom of the Swan street up to the Saddle, and ran over the Walls of the Bridge going into the Rushes and burst down a Garden wall on the Right hand the Bridge and so got more Liberty and then speedily abated to the Astonishment of all the Spectatours: which might say with the Psalmist, Oh come hither & behold the Works of the Lord what Destruction He hath brought upon the Earth and likewise

Thou art a God that doth foreshow thy Wonders every Hour
And so doth make the People know thy Virtue and thy Power
The Clouds that were both thick and Black did rain most Plentifully
The Thunder in the Air did Crack his Shafts abroad did fly.

to conclude from Lightning & Tempest from Plague, Pestilence and Famine from battel & murder & from Sudden Death good Lord deliver us. Amen.

May 1737.

May y^e 29, 1737, = Nicholas Webster was chosen clerk by the Reverend Mr. John Alleyne, Rect^r of this Parish.

April 1748.

1. The Rev^d M^r Samuel Martin (Schoolmaster) Bur. 1.

The fourth volume contains entries of Baptisms and Burials from January, 1748, to October, 1791; and of Marriages from January, 1748, to 1754; after 1754 the Marriages are entered in a separate book, and for a few years after 1754 the Marriages and Banns are in the same book. From and after January 1, 1815, Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials are all entered in separate books.

1753. December 26. Henry Hastings. Gent. bur: 26.

1759. July 11. Hacker Son of the Reverend

Thomas Parkinson bap. 11.

Anne Wife of the Rev. Mr.

Thomas Parkinson. bur. 11.

On Thursday March 5, 1761, a fire in the Rushes at noon, with a very high wind, greatly endangered the town, and burnt down in about an hour 18 houses, &c.

1777. Baptized 121. Buried 110.

Buried.—Aged 80—No. 3, 70—11, 60—2, 50—1, 40—4, 30—6, 20—2, 10—7, under 5—65, In all 110.

1780. November 2. George Son of John Daviss. Gent. and Sophia his wife was Born October y^e 1st 1780 and Baptized this Day. Bap: 2.

This was Dr. Davys, the late Bishop of Peterborough.

1782. MEMORANDUM That Joseph Webster was chosen clerk of this Parish, By the Rev^d James Bickham, Doctor of Divinity & Rector thereof, July the 6th 1782. Also Be it remembered that the Spring of y^e same year was so wet that Corn was very late before it was all Sown & Harvest was not all carried in, in this Parish till Nov^r 7th. The price of Barley advanced from 1s to 4s P^r Quarter.

1783. October 1st. Now Begins a Duty of Three pence on every Entry of Baptism or Burial made in this Register, the Poor only Excepted.

The word "poor" is placed in red ink against the names of non-paying persons. Many deaths from small-pox took place in Loughborough this year; the word "small-pox" is placed in the Register after the names of those persons who died of it.

MEMORANDUM That a Severe Frost began the 25th of December in this Year, which Continued upwards of Eight Weeks, During which time many poor people had no work & the Inhabitants Subscribed the sum of £123 4s. 0d. which was laid out

in Bread & Coals and given weekly to such Poor as did not receive weekly from the Overseers. N.B. 380 families partook of the above Benefit.

1784. Feb. 17. Alice wife of James Brown who was kill'd by Coaks burning in her Lodging Room & James Brown himself was Senseless for several Hours but by the Diligence of Several Gentlemen of the Faculty he Perfectly Recover'd.—Bur. 17.

1785. December. The Rev^d James Bickham, D.D. Rector of this Parish & Archdeacon of the Archdeaconry of Leicester. Bur. 27.

1791. March 17. William Woty. (Gent.) Bur : 17.

This is the entry of the burial of the Poet William Woty, well-known at the close of last century. See an account of him in Gorton's *Biographical Dictionary*. There is a tombstone to his memory in the Loughborough Churchyard.

At the end of the 4th volume is a "Copy of a Faculty granted to Henry Whotton Gent : for a burying place in the Vestry, 1788," copied into the book by Joseph Webster. The Whattons, of Loughborough Parks, are an ancient Leicestershire family ; pedigrees of them are to be found in Nichol's *West Goscote*, and the earlier editions of Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

The fifth volume contains entries of Baptisms and Burials from November, 1791, to December, 1812.

1792. MEMORANDUM The Rev^d Samuel Blackall B.D. Rector of this Parish Died at Bristol on the Sixth day of May in this year and was afterward Buried in Devonshire. And the Organ Set up in March this Year.

1793. Bapt : 127. Bur : 173. About 70 Died of the Small Pox.

1795. November 18. At about half an hour after eleven o'clock this night here the Earth quaked so as to awake several people and caused some house Bells to Ring.

1798. July 31. The Rev^d Francis Wilcox B.D. Rector of this Parish. Bur : 31.

1808. On Wednesday July 13th this Year The Heat was so Intense that in consequence thereof many People Died, especially they that were at Work in the Hay Fields also a great number of Horses Particularly Coach Horses Drawing Stage Coaches. The Thermometer as high as 92.

This the last entry of any remarkable event recorded in the Loughborough Parish Registers ; after this date only Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials are entered. There are other singular entries in the earlier volumes which are not mentioned above ; I have however only selected the most remarkable and the most important of these curious memoranda.

THE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF LOUGHBOROUGH.

These books are not in so good a condition as the Parish Registers, nor are they a complete set, as some of the volumes appear to be missing. The earliest is an interesting volume, extending from 1588 to 1691 ; and it contains many interesting items, of which I select a few about the time of the Civil War. From this volume it appears that the Communion was administered at Loughborough in the seventeenth century, about six times every year. Entries frequently occur of sums paid to the ringers on St. George's Day, also on Candlemas Day, and November 5. There were annually elected two Churchwardens, two Sidesmen, four Overseers for the Poor, two Overseers for the Moles, and two Overseers for Highways ; and the accounts were frequently made up on "Blake Monday." There are

several more modern volumes, but the series is not complete. I am unable to find any Constables' Accounts for Loughborough.

	£	s.	d.
1642. P ^d to the Ringers for his Majesty	0	10	0
p ^d to the same when Prince Rupert went to Leicester	0	1	0
p ^d to the same when Prince Rupert came to view the Trayne band ...	0	1	0
p ^d to the Ringers when the King was here another tyme.....	0	5	3

About this time many entries relate to "Hedghoggs;" twopence seems to have been given by the Churchwardens for each that was killed.

1643. It. paid to William Rowes for 7 hedghoggs	0	1	2
It. paid for horse hire and charges about y ^e Covenant	0	4	0
It. for charges of Souldiers Burials & one sheete.....	0	4	0
It. given to y ^e women w ^{ch} watched w th a soldier	0	1	8
It. paid for help to dresse the Church after y ^e souldiers.....	0	3	6
It. paid to Ragsbee for 3 graves for Souldiers	0	0	6
It. paid for y ^e Buriall of a Souldier w ^{ch} came from thorp	0	0	10
It. paid for a Sheete for a Souldier	0	2	4
It. paid for writinge & keepings of the Regester.....	0	5	0
Item paid for writinge and castinge y ^e accompts	0	5	0

Several entries this year relate to money given to ministers, their wives, and others, coming out of Ireland.

1644. Item given to 15 passengers w ^{ch} came out of Ireland	0	1	0
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There are several similar entries this year.

It. paid to John Wright and William Ragsbee for dressinge the church after the Souldiers & for frankincense to sweeten it	0	2	4
It. paid for a sheete for James Ball a souldier & to the women y ^e wound and for his Buriall	0	3	6
1645. It. Layd out to y ^e king's footman	1	0	0
It. paid to y ^e Ringers when y ^e king's mat ^r came by.....	0	2	6
It. layd out for y ^e Buriall of 2 Souldiers.....	0	2	6
It. paid for dressing y ^e church after y ^e Souldiers lay in y ^e	0	3	0

This year also several sums of money are entered as having been given to people coming from Ireland.

1646. Item Payd for helpe to dresse the church & other charges when souldiers had lyen 2 nights & a day in it when y ^e scots mony was here	0	3	4
Spent on y ^e Ringers whe S ^r Thomas Harefax passed by	0	1	0
1649. Paid to a Grecian	0	5	0
1657. P ^d for an Acte for the Sabbath	0	0	8
Spent on the Ringers when the Lord Protector was proclaimed.....	0	4	6
1658. P ^d for an acquittance for the money gathered for y ^e Protestants in Poland	0	0	6
Paid to Robert ffoster for himselfe & his men taking downe the little pinacles of the steeple that were ready to fall	0	4	0

A charge for putting down lead blown up by the wind also occurs this year.

1660. Paid for a Booke of Cannons & a marriage table	0	2	(f)
Paid for a newe comon prayer booke for y ^e clarks.....	crased.		

The above extracts will suffice to show what an interesting volume this is. Unfortunately only the years are given, and not the months or days, so that it is impossible to fix the exact dates of the Royal visits to Loughborough.

EXETER BRIDGE, DERBY.

BY ALFRED WALLIS, F. R. H. S., EDITOR OF THE "DERBY MERCURY."

In the valuable series of papers upon "Derby Signs," from the facile pen of the editor of The "RELIQUARY," mention is made (Vol. IX., p. 36) of "a bridge which, formerly on the site of what is now called Derwent Bridge, was called Exeter Bridge," and, as I am in possession of a curious memorial to the Corporation, from the parishioners of St. Alkmund's, against the opening of any road from the Nottingham turnpike into the Market Place, I have attempted to place a few notes together which may not be without future value to the topographer. An old inhabitant of the borough tells me that the first wooden bridge across the Derwent into the Market Place, was built as a private speculation by the Saxelby's (who established the lead works in St. Peter's Street), and that the road to it, from the town, was through the gates on the south side of the New Assembly Rooms. The materials of which this bridge was composed were purchased by W. E. Mousley, Esq., after the bankruptcy of the Saxelby's, and went to form Exeter Bridge, a little lower down the river. Another account says that Exeter Bridge was the original structure built by the Saxelby's, about 1810, and purchased by the Corporation for the public use. It was a substantial wooden structure, not unlike the Long Bridge of the Canal Company, and communicated between the Market Place and Ford Lane by a footpath through the gateway known as Darby's Yard (now Derwent Street) and Exeter Street. Previous to the erection of this work, the only bridge available for passengers between Derby and Nottingham was St. Mary's; but pedestrians from the south end of the borough might be accommodated by a ferry from the Holmes into the Old Meadows. In Hutton's plan of Derby (1791) the Ferry-house is shown; Britton and Brayley (*Beauties of England and Wales*, 1806) and Lysons (*Mag. Brit.*, 1817) localise the Long Bridge as well as the Ferry-house; and in Simpson's plan (*Hist. Derby*, 1826) the Ferry has disappeared, having ceased to be required in the presence of the Canal Bridge and Exeter Bridge, which latter occupies a prominent position upon the map.

The proximity of Nottingham to Derby naturally occasioned intimate trade relations between the two county-towns in days when the difficulties which surrounded all travelling were so very great as to render the Northern parts of Derbyshire a perfect *terra incognita* to the Southerners; and, as St. Mary's was the only bridge by which vehicles could enter the borough from the east, St. Alkmund's parish, in which it is situated, was a far more important business neighbourhood than it now is. A glance at Bridge Gate and the parts adjacent will convince the stranger in Derby that there has been some sad falling-off in a locality which bears such evident marks of former prosperity. Without trenching upon Mr. Jewitt's domain, I may refer particularly to the New Inn, opposite to St. Helen's House, which was once the Tory centre of the borough; the head-quarters of the True Blue Club; the principal coaching-house for the mail service;

and is the only "Royal" Hotel in the borough, since the extinction of the *Old George* in the Corn Market, at which the King of Denmark once stopped for a night. The New Inn's claim to royal distinction consists in the fact of its having been the selected hostelry of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex during a Masonic visit to this district. Without wishing to derogate unduly from the present *status* of the New Inn, I find comparison between its latter and former condition a very thankless task. The Fox and Owl Inn, Bridge Gate, is another notable instance of a once prosperous hostel driven by the force of adverse circumstances to an ignominious old age.

But, my readers will naturally enquire, What has all this to do with Exeter Bridge? To this the reply is, Exeter Bridge had a very great deal to do with the decadence of St. Alkmund's parish, as will be seen by the subjoined memorial. My grandfather, John Wallis, who inherited the New Inn and the houses opposite to St. Helen's, as far as St. Alkmund's Church (as well as a considerable estate upon the west side of Duffield Road), was naturally anxious to prevent the channels of trade from being diverted from the parish in which this property was situated; a sequel which might naturally be expected from the opening of a communication with the centre of Derby by building a bridge across the river at a point nearer to Nottingham than St. Mary's Bridge. He therefore called the Parish Meeting, of which this memorial appears to be the only record (for the *Derby Mercury* is silent upon the subject, and the papers of the Corporation give but scanty information upon points of such remote date as sixty years ago), to discuss the propriety of making a stand against the insertion of the thin end of the wedge which was to destroy all the vested interests which St. Alkmunds' parishioners had enjoyed for so many years in the passengers between Derby and Nottingham. They drew up and presented this petition, which is initialed by Mr. Ward, the Town Clerk, as having been placed before the Council :—

ENDORSEMENT } Petition from several Inhabitants of Derby against continuing the
} Bridge built by Messrs. Saxelby & Co. W. W. (ard) Town Clerk.

At a General Meeting of the Owners and Occupiers of Property within the Borough of Derby, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of preventing the Opening of a Public Road from the Nottingham Turnpike Road into the Market Place, over the Private Bridge lately erected across the River Derwent, held in the Parish Church of Saint Alkmund, the 25th day of July, 1810,

The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to :—

That the opening of a public road from the Nottingham Turnpike Road over the Private Bridge lately erected across the River Derwent into the Market Place, will in no respect tend to increase the trade or manufactures of Derby.

That the carrying such scheme into effect will divert the course of trade into new channels, and greatly deteriorate the property of more than one-third of the Town, by diminishing the value of the annual rents of houses and land, lessening the income of the occupiers, and increasing the difficulties of discharging the public burthens.

That the Proprietors and Occupiers of Property within the Parish of Saint Alkmund would sustain the most flagrant injustice by the establishment of such Public Road, as they would be bound by law to keep in repair a road which, instead of contributing to their advantage, is manifestly calculated to injure most materially the whole property of the Parish.

That, considering the Corporation of this Borough have a right by Law, as Lords of the Manor and Owners of the Soil, and also as entitled to the Right of Fishery of the River Derwent, to remove the late erected Bridge across the River, and, im-

pressed with the fullest confidence in their justice and impartiality, this Meeting hope and trust that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council in Common Hall assembled will, as Guardians of the general welfare of the Borough, exert the power and authority legally vested in them, and cause the present Bridge to be removed, or used under such restrictions as will effectually prevent the extensive injury that must attend the execution of the proposed scheme.

That the Rev. W. Bayley, the Rev. W. Smith, and Messrs. James Brown and Vickers do present these Resolutions, when signed, to the Corporation assembled in Common Hall; and do attend to give any further information that may be required.

That any Person not attending the present Meeting, but concurring in the above Resolutions, be allowed to add his signature.

(Signed)

Rev. W. Bayley	Robert Leech	Charles Finney	Charles Marks
Rev. W. Smith	John Corsey	Joseph Clark	Ann Greensmith
John Wallis	Thos. Bridgett	Ann Sneeby	Thos. Keys
Thos. Turner	Joseph Holmes	Geo. Sowter	Ben. Tippar
Wm. Whyman	Wm. Cockayne	Henry V. Fletcher	W. Winterton
Ed. Bennett	William Yates	H. Longdon	Rich. Oliver
John Wright	George Sowter	T. Hodgkinson	George Wallis
Thos. Arnold	Thos. Crookes	John Gamble	W. Tindall
T. Davenport	Richd. Pybus	Josh. Featherstone	John Brough
Josh. Sanders, jun.	Joseph Foster	G. Hubbard	E. Titterington
Ch. Church	T. Symons	H. Hadley	Josh. Dalleson
Richd. Brown	John Vickers	R. Johnson	Jas. Hendley
Richd. Brown, jun.	John Hodgkinson	Geo. Walker	John Yates
Jas. Staley Vessey	Sampsn. Tomlinson	Wm. Johnson	Robt. Watts
Josh. Osborne	John Fountain	Rosamond Parker	Thos. Marshall
Whitehurst & Son	Joseph Bland	George Woodward	John Marshall
Job Hughes	James Peach	Richd. Wilson	Wm. Simpson
Nathl. Horsley, jun.	Wm. Wheeldon	John Jones	John Cooper
Jas. Woodward	Sam. Wheeldon	S. Persival	James Finney
Francis Redgate	Ed. Cockayne	W. Spinks	Walter Moore
Nathl. Horsley	Wm. Smith	W. Burrows	Saml. Reeves
Wm. Storer	H. Wadson	Thos. Allen	John Hall
Wm. Birkin	Jas. Sanders	Thos. Ford	Richard Hall
W. Cross	Jas. Robinson	Robt. Seal	John Williamson
John Ford	Jas. Ratcliffe	Joseph Boden	Joseph Handford
Richd. Bassano	Thos. Robotham	Hugh Brown	George Rickards
Wm. Vernon	Sam. Leedham	H. Bailey	Robert Longdon
Matthew Cope	Mary Ratcliffe	Th. Rowiston	James Paet
George Wilkins	John Wright	H. Watts	John Lee
Saml. Bregazzi	R. Wood	John Bateman	E. Tomlinson
David Walker	T. Winfield	John Parker	Ann Rose
William Ford	H. Smith	Jos. Brentnall	
John Moss	Saml. Bland	Wm. Harrison	

The fears of these old inhabitants were but too well grounded; the march of "improvement" had then commenced, and the advancing interests of trade were slowly, but surely, drawn from St. Alkmund's to the opposite parish of St. Peter's. Exeter Bridge was the thin end of the wedge, which, having served its turn, made way for Derwent Bridge and the other structures of stone and iron which now span the river.

The occurrences remarked upon in this brief paper are within the memory of many now living, yet only those who have been engaged in similar researches can understand the difficulty of obtaining information upon so apparently open a subject. However, as I believe, with old Hutton, that "every piece of local history, like a mite cast into the treasury tends to furnish the sum wanted," I shall be more than satisfied should the foregoing remarks prove of service to any brother topographer or genealogist.

Derby.

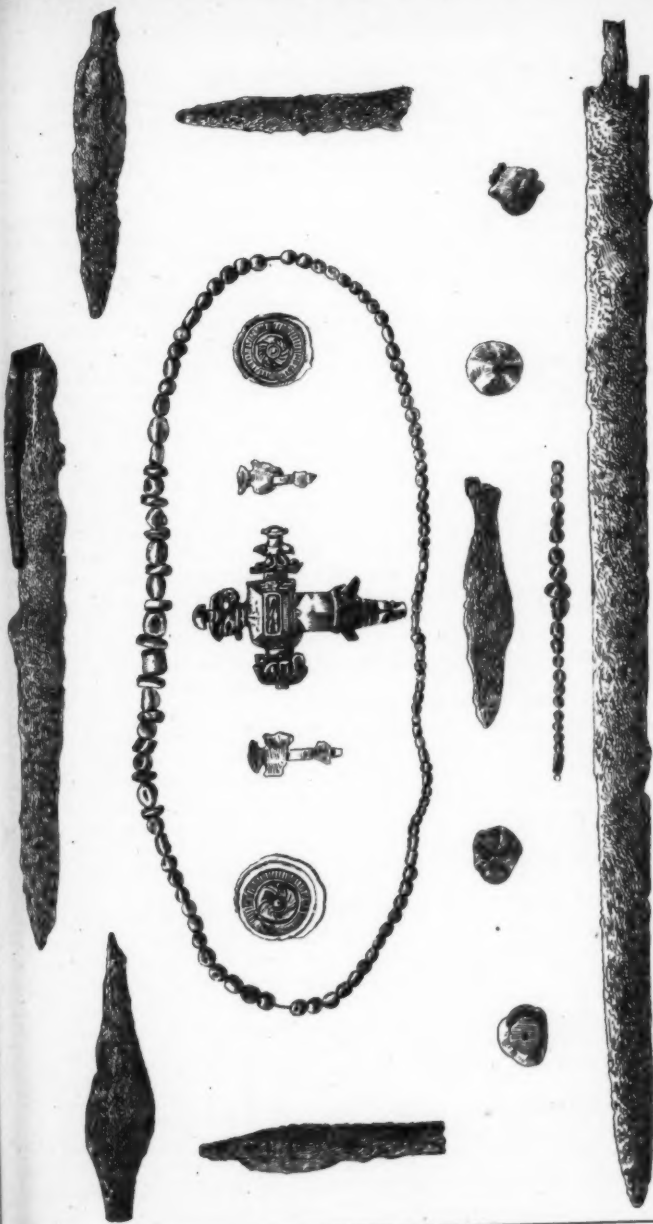
ON SOME ANGLO-SAXON ANTIQUITIES AT UPTON SNODSBURY.

BY W. PONTING.

In addition to our local Archæological Society and the Worcestershire Natural History Society, so long and so efficiently presided over by the late Sir Charles Hastings, there has been established for some years past a Field Club, composed of workers in various departments of science. A few members of this latter association have been induced to pay attention to the geology of the "Drift," with special reference to its bearing upon the history of man. In order to facilitate this object, Mr. Prestwich, some while ago, kindly sent some flint implements as means of information to the workmen. He afterwards paid me a visit, and among other places he accompanied me to Upton Snodsbury, where a gravel pit was then being worked; and at that time we were fortunate enough to obtain a good tooth of the *Elephas Primogenius*.

At his request I paid several visits to this place, and on almost every occasion was rewarded by finding something valuable. In consequence of these discoveries, the Worcestershire Field Club visited the gravel bed, at which time the two glass spindles were obtained, they having been thrown out the day previous. These would, probably, have been the first-fruits of an abundant harvest, had vigilant attention been given to the matter; but, unfortunately, our local antiquaries looked upon these articles as modern works of art, and consequently the interest respecting them was permitted to subside.

Late in the spring of last year I again visited the spot, and found that the old gravel pit had been relinquished, and a new one opened a little distance from it. It was somewhat late in the evening when I went, the men having left work; I therefore went to the residence of the foreman, and inquired whether anything of importance had been found since I last saw him. I was answered in the negative, but the man added (I quote his own words), "Some old pieces of iron and other little things of no use have been found." I requested to see the pieces of iron, and was shown at once two of the spear heads, of which I took possession after rewarding him. Being persuaded they were of great antiquity, and deeming it most probable they had not been deposited alone, I returned the next day to make further enquiries about the matter, and particularly as to the character of "the little things of no use." I soon discovered these were beads, and that they were distributed among some of the cottagers, and, amongst others, the landlady of a wayside inn. To obtain them from the latter required the exercise of a little ingenuity; the worthy hostess being something of a "character," with a taste for things old and curious. However, after a little negotiation, I managed to obtain from her about one-fourth of the amber beads. Without further loss of time I rode from house to house, and gathered up the rest which now compose the necklace, and which contains all the beads then



Anglo Saxon Remains discovered at Upton Snodsbury.

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discovered, excepting about four small ones in the possession of the Rev. Mr. O'Donald, the Rector of Upton Snodsbury. Believing them to be Saxon relics, I concluded we had come upon a Saxon grave; and knowing that their usual custom was to bury the sword by the side of the dead, I made especial inquiry whether anything of that kind had been found; and at length one of the workmen said he thought something like what I described was thrown out some months before, but thinking nothing of it, it was covered with the soil they were digging out. I promised to reward him if he could find it, and send it to me; and a few days afterwards, his wife came bringing it in two pieces, folded in her apron.

The greater part of the beads and all of the fibulæ I purchased from the most intelligent of the workmen (since dead). From him I gleaned a few particulars as to the situation in which he found them; and I am assured by the Rev. Mr. Sherwood, of White Ladies, Aston, that the fullest reliance might be placed upon this personal testimony.

As far as I could learn from him, some weeks before the pit (in which the glass articles were found) was closed, the workmen came upon a trench about four feet deep, and from three to four feet wide, in which many things were found; but the men, not knowing that these were of any value, took them with the rest of the material for the purpose of road making, and consequently they are now past recovery. He assured me that the necklace and fibulæ were not found in this trench, but lying by themselves a little distance from it.

Respecting the relics thus discovered I have no opinion to advance. However, putting all the circumstances together, I have little doubt we have broken into an ancient burial-ground belonging to the early inhabitants of this district.

It should be stated that the site of this interesting discovery, is a gently sloping bank, having a warm south-western aspect; and it is in every respect a spot which would have been chosen by early settlers whereon to fix their habitation. Close beneath it is a brook, which is usually called Huddington or Crowle brook, taking its rise near Feckenham, and emptying itself some few miles below into the Avon; and I need scarcely remark that the presence of such a stream would have been a desirable acquisition to those who first took up their abode here.

The spot was in the very heart and centre of the famous forest of Feckenham, which covered nearly one-third of Worcestershire; but whether it was cleared away for the purpose of this settlement by Britons or Saxons, must be left for further discoveries to elucidate.

It may, however, be stated, *en passant*, that Danish remains have been discovered in the neighbouring parish of Crowle; and these are supposed to have been the relics of one Simon, who wrested considerable possessions from the monks of Worcester, but afterwards made his peace with them.

I cannot conclude this brief account without an expression of pleasure that these antiquities should have been collected and preserved under circumstances so seemingly accidental; and without profound regret that attention was not directed to the matter sooner. Believ-

ing, as I do, that for want of this, others, perhaps as valuable, have been thrown away ; but I am not without hope that whenever the time may come to make further excavations on the site, and the remaining portion of the trench is carefully examined, there will not be wanting materials to gratify our curiosity, and, perhaps, to increase our information respecting a race of people in whom every intelligent Englishman must take the deepest interest.

In compliance with Mr. Lodge's (then Secretary to the Royal Archaeological Institute of London), request that I should obtain all the geological information possible, especially if the gravel in which these relics lay was a water deposit, or a place, probably, for interments, I wrote to my friend, the Rev. W. S. Symonds, F.G.S., who some time since accompanied me to the spot, and the following is his answer :—

"I have no hesitation in saying that they came from an ancient river gravel (of the age of the Low Level river gravels of Prestwich) on the banks of the small stream which now flows into the Avon from Upton Snodsbury. These low level river gravels of the Avon district are very rich in the remains of the extinct mammalia, and are above the line of the river floods of present times. The Celtic* remains may have been interred with the body of the owner, which in the porous gravel would have long since decayed, as it is generally in stiff, impervious clay at the base of the gravel beds that we find our best-preserved mammalian bones."

Worcester.

* This refers to some stone implements found in the same locality.

INVENTORY OF THE ABBEY CHURCH OF ST. ALBAN,
HERTS., TEMP. HENRY VIII., AND
SURVEY OF THE MONASTIC BUILDINGS, TEMP.
EDWARD VI.

ANNOTATED BY MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.S.A., PRECENTOR AND
PREBENDARY OF CHICHESTER ;

Author of "Traditions and Customs of Cathedrals," "Sacred Archaeology," &c., &c.

THE History of St. Alban's Abbey has yet to be written, and I offer the following materials towards its accomplishment. In the Gesta and writings of Amundesham and Matthew Paris the rich materials existing for a complete account of St. Alban's are only waiting for a man who would give his heart to the work, to be woven into the most complete story and description of a monastery that have ever been given to the world. He would be able to reproduce the every-day life, the work of study, the almost unbroken prayer, the interior economy, even to dress, furniture, diet, and meals; the frequent reform and renewal of discipline and rule; the growth of refinement and luxury which startled the consciences of the brethren when they exhumed some skeletons in the coarser habit of the Order in olden times; the entertainment of guests, the solemn obsequies, the ceremonious festivals; the furniture and ornaments of the minster, such as the famous wheel of fortune, and astronomical clock of Wallingford; the home squabbles and gossip; feuds with townsmen, confusion during sieges, extortions by kings and popes, troubles with priors of the dependent cells, ravages of farm stock, quarrels with primates and bishops; appeals in the streets made to queens by foul-tongued viragos, questions of the abbot's precedence in Parliament, thieves and forgers, idlers bibbing and loitering at the doors of the cellarer and oriol; the kitchener with his greyhounds, the abbey champion; the lunatic brother scourged, fettered, and imprisoned; the times for being blooded, the extent of the daily walk, the hours for recreation, the changes in the services, the ceremonial, chanting, reading—in fact, every detail from the profession of the novice in front of the high altar until he was laid on his bier there, before being carried to the grave on the sunny side of the choir.

When combined, the pages of the chronicler and the inventory throw mutual light upon the customs of the old abbey, and revive for us the appearance of the Church; the tapers shining in hanging basins of silver before the altar; the pendant cup of the Eucharist; the boy ministers passing through the reredos-doors to light their tapers before the Canon; the step on which the abbot knelt before his installation, and his seal was broken before the election of a successor; the choir with the stipendiary organists on great festivals; the two rood-beams marking the limits of the choir; the central chandelier and lectern; the monks according to the day robed in black frock or bright alb, or on double feasts in the richer choral cope; the sconces at the stall ends; the lantern turned upon sleepers during matins; the gossiping



at the vestry-door; the treasury secluded from a stranger's eye. We can see the monks silent in cloister, or busily occupied according to their taste in study, reading, writing books, noting, correcting, illuminating, binding, or works out of door; the dormitory, with its wooden beds without curtains or partitions; the factories and shops; the sharp discipline or scourging of the delinquents, even of a meek dying abbot at his own request, or a bold marauder like Faukes de Breauté, in chapter; the two messes, besides pittances served in the refectory by cowed attendants; the blooded or minuti eating flesh meat in the oriel; the aged and infirm strolling through the timbered cloister, no doubt looking for the sunniest spots; the dead monk receiving the last unction and viaticum on the "stone in the chapel;" the wardens of each alley of the cloister superintending the students within closed doors; the elder men of learning sent to the Benedictine hostels or the Universities.

These are the pictures, drawn to the life, graphic and picturesque, the trustworthy revelations of the daily acts, and the true delineation which we commend to those who would avoid the popular errors and threadbare descriptions disseminated by popular writers, who confound buildings, orders, and rules in a hopeless perplexity, and, unfortunately, find abundant following to perpetuate their blunders.

The interior arrangement of the minster as well as of the conventual buildings appears to have been hitherto quite misunderstood, successive writers having adopted the inaccurate conclusions drawn by Mr. Newcome. I have, therefore, carefully consulted the original authorities and now lay the result before the reader.

Approaching the Abbey Church from the west, and passing the Great Gate of the base court on the right, we find ourselves traversing the Romeland, that is, a wide space (as in the case of Romney, and a similar extent of ground bearing the same name at St. Edmund's Bury and Waltham), opposite the great doors of the west front. In one of the lesser porches (in porticu minori) the abbot elect divested himself of his pluvial cope, and putting on one of greater state, went barefooted to the great doors.

On entering the nave on the south side there is a large arch which, it is said, was designed to form the entrance to a western tower. On the same side of the arcade, we find also that one of the pillars bears a fresco of the Adoration of the Magi. The space between it and the next pillar, enclosed by a grate or screen of ironwork, formed the little *Chapel of St. Mary at the Pillar*; and beyond it is a small doorway which opened on stairs leading to the Abbot's Lodge,¹ and down these the body of one of the abbots was brought to burial. The abbot's lodge extended from this spot to the west end of the south aisle. To the eastward, "below the rood screen,"² sub cruce or coram cruce, were three altars, those of (1) *St. Mary*, Apostles and Confessors; (2) *St. Thomas* of Canterbury, and *St. Oswyn*; and (3) *St. Benedict*, which were consecrated by Hugh, Archbishop of

¹ Gesta III. l. 107, 387, 441, 442. Annales I. 444.

² MS. Harl. 3775. Annales I. 448, No. 16, fo. 350; date 1423-47.

³ Mentioned 1195-1214. Gesta I. 233.

Damascus¹ between 1335 and 1341. Besides these was the altar of *St. Amphibalus*, which in 1214—35 was built under the rood loft, and called also the Altar of Holy Cross. In 1323 two of the great pillars² fell down upon it, and also destroyed part of the adjoining cloister. Abbot Hugh³ applied himself to the work of restoration; which was continued by Richard de Wallingford,⁴ who laid the foundation stone of the new cloister [1326—35], which was completed except the vaulting, whilst the aisle was roofed in, by Abbot Michael⁵ [1335—49]. The five Decorated bays still show the extent of the calamity. At the east end of this aisle is the *Church-door*⁶ of the cloister, of remarkable beauty, with its original doors; outside of it is a niche for a lamp on the site of a door leading into the transept; and high up in the wall is the entrance of a watching loft. Adjoining this door on the inside, is a canopied sepulchral niche, which probably marked the site of the graves of two hermits⁷ Roger and Sigar (their monumental inscription remaining on the wall), and now contains a water drain, removed, according to Gough, from the S. W. pier of the town. In this aisle also was the door of the forensic⁸ (as distinct from the regular) parlour, which was under the abbot's Chapel; it was used for communication with visitors.

On the north side of the nave, westward of the rood loft, the two first arches have mural architectural decoration; and the second pier is pierced with a staircase opening by a door to the aisle-roof; on its western face are the Rood, Mary, and John, with the coronation of the Virgin (3). The next pillar has westward a Crucifixion and the Annunciation, and southward two figures in frocks barefooted, with a third in profile standing in the background, with the inscription—
✠—a—Willelmus : hal : e : Johannes : e : pur lalme..... (4). The next has westward the Annunciation with the figures under arches, and southward a figure with the label S. Ca [therina?] (5). The next has westward the Rood, Mary, and John, over the Virgin and Child; and southward a bishop with the inscription *S. M* [artyr Thom[as]] (6). The next has the rood ragulé (reigning from the tree) Mary and John, above the Virgin and Child, with angels censuring, over a bracket (which once held St. Richard's image) westward; and southward St. Christopher. These decorations suggest some names of the altars opposite, as in the case of St. Thomas, or those adjoining on this side.

Thomas Houghton, sacrist c. 1400 is distinctly said, in connection with the nave-altars, to have curiously painted the rood Mary and John.⁹ Hugh, Archbishop of Damascus (1335—41), consecrated two altars on the north side below the rood loft.¹⁰ Four altars below the

1 Gesta II. 362.

2 Gesta III. 384.

3 Claud. E. IV. fo. 196. Gesta II. 125.

4 Claud. E. IV. fo. 217. Gesta II. 232.

5 Gesta II. 361. Comp. 362.

6 Nero D. VII. 206.

7 Annal. I. 433. Gesta I. 101—105.

8 Annales I. 442. Gesta II. 134.

9 MS. Harl. 3775.

10 Gesta II. 362.

cross were consecrated by an Hungarian Bishop in the Abbacy of W. Heyworth.¹ The altar before St. Mary's image is mentioned as erected by Wynstreshull, the Almoner. Ralph, Bishop of Rochester [1108—14], consecrated Holy Innocents' Altar, in the front part of the Church; and Gilbert of Limerick² dedicated the Chapel of SS. Nicholas, Alban, and Blaise.

Towards the west end are three Early English bases, which formed the supports of the arcade of St. Andrew's Chapel, which had altars of St. Andrew, St. Mary, and Nicholas; the door into its chancel³ still remains in the wall. This chapel was consecrated by Gilbert, Bishop of Limerick⁴ [1151—66], and having grown old and decayed was reconstructed by Abbot Wheathampstead.⁵

A beautiful rood-loft (*Solarium Crucifixi*) with an *Altar of the Holy Cross*,⁶ and a lateral altar on the north, forms the entrance to the choir, which occupied three bays of the nave and the crossing under the tower.⁷ At the east end of this ritual choir there was a rood beam (*trabe*) [*veterem crucem quæ in medio ecclesiæ eminebat*] and the light before it was watched from the wall chamber, still existing at the angle of the transept.

1 MS. Harl. 3775. *Annales* I. 448.

2 *Gesta* I. 148.

3 *Annales* I. 443.

4 *Gesta* I. 148. MS. Coll. of Arms, fo. 186. Claud D. I. fo. 157.

5 The grant of the Church to the Mayor and Burgesses, [Pat. Ro. 7 Edw. VI. p. 8, m. 4] speaks of the late Chapel of St. Andrew; and conveys omnes Capellas, revestria (showing there were more than one) et le sumpte yard.—See below, *Ornaments of the Church*.

6 *Annales* I. 440.

7 1151—66, Godefridus episcopus de S. Asaph dedicavit in ecclesia altare S. Crucis [*Gesta* I. 159.] [1214—35] cum mag. W. de Colecestre, tunc sacrista, Pulpitum in medio ecclesiæ cum magna cruce Maria quoque et Johanne et aliis cælaturis et decentibus structuris perfecisset, ipse abbas feretrum reliquiis B. Amphibali a loco ubi prius collocatum fuerat, [viz. secus majus altare juxta feretrum S. Albani] in parte aquilonari usque ad locum qui in medio ecclesiæ includitur pariete ferreo et graticulato, solenniter transtulit, altari decentissimo ibidem constructo, cum tabula et superaltari preciose pictis. Fecitque ipsum ALTARE solenniter dedicari in honorem S. CRUCIS [quia ipsum fuerat antea S. Crucis] et in honorem S. Amphibali ab Episcopo Arthfertensi et ab eodem fecit Crucem magnam ipso Altari superpositam cum suis imaginibus consecrari. [*Gesta* I. 282.]

Bishop Godfrey, of St. Asaph, between 1155 and 1166, dedicated the Altar of Holy Cross [*Gesta* I. 159, *Annales* II. 859.] In 1214—35, the rood loft (pulpitum) with the great rood Mary and John, and other carvings and erections was completed in the middle of the Church. He also removed into the enclosure (clausum, interclusorium), made with a wall of iron and grated, the shrine of St. Amphibalus (from its former position on the north of St. Alban's shrine near the high altar), and had an altar consecrated under its old title of the Holy Rood, as dedicated in the 12th century, and also that of St. Amphibalus. [*Gesta* I. 282.] It had a beautifully painted table, frontal, and super-altar or reredos.

At the obsequies of Blanche, Duchess of Lancaster, the convent in copes met the dead body at a spot called the "*Black Cross*," [like the Black Rood, of Durham] [*Gesta* III. 275], and conducted the body into the Presbytery. The second Altar of the *Holy Cross*, or the "*Pity*," "*near the Bells*," [*Annales* I. 418—20] was highly enriched with images and paintings by Wheathampstead, after the destruction of the Almonry Chapel of St. Lawrence, about the year 1423; they included the images of St. Lawrence and Grimbald, the two pillars of the law, and the love of God; the towers of charity and honour on the capitals, the bases being those of virtue and humility; the emblems of the Passion; and angels attending to console the Divine Sufferer in His agony. At Westminster there was a similar altar for Martin Mass [*Ecclesiastic* xviii. 574] "under the lantern place, between the quere and the high altier." [MS. Harl. 1498, fo. 2.]

The south wing of the transept contained two altars, those of *St. John*¹ the Evangelist and *St. Stephen*,¹ the latter dating about the middle of the 14th century,² adjoined or formed the eastern part of a vestry, the vaulting shaft and springer still remain on the outside, at the junction of the choir aisle and transept. At *St. Stephen's* altar the minuti and younger monks communicated.³ The chapel and vestry, which furnished the copes and at the earliest miracle play on record, are often spoken of together,⁴ and talking in their doors was forbidden⁵ (1423.) The expression private chapel of *St. Stephen*, suggests that it was attached to the vestry.⁶ *St. Stephen's* Chapel⁷ is also spoken of as adjoining the Cemetery, in which there had been a wooden chapel, wherein mass for the dead was sung; the burial ground also contained a great cross. On the south side of the wing is an arcaded alype, and at the south west angle there is a staircase, in which are the marks of doors leading to the dormitory.

In the north wing of the transept, reckoning from south to north, were the altars of (1) *St. Thomas*, still marked by a fresco of the incredulity of the doubting Apostle; (2) *St. Scythia*, or *Osith*; (3) *St. Rhadegund*, where there was a fraternity of the Holy Trinity, comprising 700 members, men and women, (there was another brotherhood of *St. Alban* in the nave); and (4) *St. Saviour*, *St. Mary*, *St. Lawrence* and *Blaize*. There was also at this spot a Leaning Crucifix.⁸

The¹⁰ sacristy, near the bell tower and the north wing of the transept, stood alongside the north wall of the aisle. The¹¹ treasury probably stood above it.¹² The "small door of the shrine" faced the north aisle, and by the¹³ "lesser door," "minus ostium" of the Fere-tory, the abbot went to the vestry.

Proceeding up the south side of the Presbytery is a large arch, which probably opened into the vestry; then a screen and door of an external chapel of *St. Blaize at the Cemetery door*, where the Mary Mass was sung;¹⁴ and another of considerable beauty which parted off the Sepulchral Chapel¹⁵ of *Abbot William Wallingford*. On the opposite is the door to the Saints' Chapel.—Capella, juxta summum altare, in australi parte.

Proceeding still eastward, we enter the south aisle of the processional path; at the east end was the altar of *St. Mary of the Four Tapers*, which occupied the site of an earlier chapel,¹⁶—"on the south

1 Mentioned 1195—1214. Gesta I. 233—121.

2 Ann. I. 437—446.

3 Annales I. 105.

4 Gesta III. 385.

5 Amundesham I. 103.

6 Annales I. 103. 7 Gesta I. 301.

8 Annales I. 446.

9 Annales I. 443.

10 Nero D. vii. fo. 45b. Gesta I. 299; II. 363—366.

11 Gesta III. 385.

12 M.S. Harl. 3775.

13 Gesta III. 434.

14 MS. Harl. 3775.

15 Nero D. VII. fo. 45b.

16 MS. Harl. 3775.

side in regard to the high altar"—of *SS. Mary and Blaise*, or *St. Ignatius*¹ combined. Near it was the Mariola, before which on great festivals a taper wreathed with flowers was burned.

In the midst of the intervening space [interclusorium], formæ quadratiæ capellæ, a processional path between the Saints' Chapel and the Lady Chapel,² under a beautiful ceiling, which represented the Assumption of the Virgin, was the *Shrine of St. Amphibalus*³ part of which has lately been discovered with the initials R. W. [Ralph Whitechurch], flanked upon the north by the *Altar of St. Edmund*, and the *Altar of St. Peter* on the south. The Altar of St. Amphibalus was attached to the shrine; before it Bishop Heyworth was buried.⁴

In the north aisle, corresponding with the Chapel of *St. Mary of the Four Tapers*, was the *Altar of St. Michael* and *All Angels* and *St. Katherine*.⁵

The *Lady Chapel*⁶ at the extreme east end was erected by Abbot Hugh (1308—26); before its altar were buried the Dukes of Somerset and the Earl of Northumberland and Lord Clifford.⁷ On its south side is the Chapel of *St. Saviour* and the *Transfiguration*, built by Wheathampstead,⁸ and formerly its vestry. There was a screen to the Lady Chapel, with two doors in it apparently.

The High Altar had a superb reredos erected by Abbot William Wallingford⁹ (1476—84), "that most ornamental and sumptuous face of the High Altar raised on high, which so greatly adorns the Church and feeds with its beauty the eyes of beholders."¹⁰ The image of St. Alban formerly stood over this altar (1349—96.) The Book of Benefactors was laid upon the altar, and contrary to the rule, John V., in 1396, was seated upon it at his installation, instead of prostrating himself upon the step.¹¹ The chair was adorned with a great candlestick¹² (this was probably seven-branched as at Canterbury.—Ang. Sac. I. 137), and a gospel lectern [ana logium] in the midst.

On the north side is the Chantry Chapel of Abbot Ramrygge, and on the south the Chapel of Abbot Wheathampstead, which cost £54; he built it with a window over it in his life-time "over against (contra; ex opposito) the shrine;"¹³ and no mention is made of the reredos which

1 Gesta I. 147—159.

2 Gesta II. 115. Annales I. 433—447.

3 The first shrine is mentioned in 1186 [Gesta I. 205]; in 1323 it stood over the altar of the saint in the south nave aisle [Ib. 129], but after the fall of two great pillars it was removed behind St. Hugh's altar, and finally to this place by Abbot Thomas [1349—96], where it was erected as a beautiful tomb of white stone by the sacrist, R. Whitechurch, and adorned with carved work (operis intrasilis). The abbot embellished its western face with images and plates of silver and gilt. [Gesta III. 385.]

4 Gesta II. 184.

5 Annales I. 447.

6 Gesta II. 115.

7 MS. Coll. of Arms, fo. 73.

8 Annales II. 275.

9 Nero D. VII. fo. 45.

10 Gesta II. 387.

11 Gesta III. 465.

12 Annales I. 434—5. Claud. D. I. fo. 28. Gesta III. 276.

13 Annales II. 258. Claud. D. I. fo. 159.

now intercepts a view of it, although his gifts to the shrine are recorded.¹ The walls have dumb arcading, as at Christchurch, Hants., not solid as at Rochester; on the south side there is a doorway under a triple-canopied structure, in which possibly shrines were on great occasions exhibited, or reliquaries placed, as at Winchester.

Behind the High Altar is the Saints' Chapel. In the centre stood a tomb of black marble, which supported the Feretory; under it was buried² W. Clynton, last Earl of Huntingdon, who died in 1354. On the north it had the *Altar of Reliques*,³ or *St. Hugh*, with two small shrines containing relics, given by Saint Germanus,⁴ where the fresco of St. William remains, and on the south the *Altar of St. Wolstan*,⁵ or the *Annunciation*,⁶ or *Salutation*. The *Altar of St. Alban* stood at the head of the shrine,⁷ which occupied the same position as those of the Confessor at Westminster, [Lib. Quot. Garderobæ A°. xxviii. Edw. I. p. 60] St. Cuthbert at Durham, St. Hugh at Lincoln, St. Thomas at Canterbury, and St. Enckenwald at St. Paul's.

The Gloucester Chantry⁸ on the south side was built by Abbot John Stoke, with its stone tabernacle work above his tomb. Opposite to it is the Watching Loft.

Part of the iron screen work, interclausum circa feretrum, remains on the south side of the Saints' Chapel.

The inner shrine, containing the actual relics of St. Alban, was carried in procession on the day of the Ascension, the festivals of the "Passion" and "Invention" of the Saint, and on special occasions; a station where "the shrine rested" (pausat) faced the great west door. A daily mass was said at his altar.

A legend related that whilst his shrine lay over St. Oswyn's Altar, St. Alban issued from his feretory, and standing before the High Altar, i.e. his own, said—"Here I rest." And Abbot Alfric removed the feretory⁹ from its position on the wall, and set it up in the midst of the Church. Abbot Simon placed it in a still higher place in front of the celebrant at the High Altar¹⁰ (1166-88.) Between 1214-35 Abbot William set up a beam with the history of St. Alban,¹¹ the

1 MS. Coll. of Arms, fo. 159.

2 Annales I. 437.

3 Annales I. 447-432.

4 Claud. E. IV. 8496.

5 As early as the 13th century, before 1235, Abbot William built St. Wolstan's Altar [Gesta I. 36-283] near St. Oswyn's Altar, nigh to the old shrine, juxta vetus Feretrum scil. orientem. The earliest shrine which was portable [Matt. Par. Hist. Maj. 5 a 1258, p. 980] is mentioned in the early part of the 12th century. [Gesta I. 83.] In the 15th century St. Oswyn's Altar was in the nave, with a second dedication to St. Thomas of Canterbury. Matthew Paris says St. Alban's grave (mausoleum) was found in 1257 in loco qui fuit inter Altare S. Oswini ubi scil. consuerit missa matutinalis celebrari et altare S. Wolstani, ubi quoque collocatum fuerat antiquum feretrum pictum quendam tumba marmorea cum columnis marmoreis. [Hist. Maj. 942.] The site of the tomb of St. Alban is fixed, for the discovery was made when pars orientalis ecclesie ut firma reparetur, tecto dissoluto, muri prosternebantur.

6 Claud. E. IV. 858.

7 Matt. Par. Hist. Maj. p. 931.

8 Nero D. VI. fo. 36.

9 Gesta I. 87-88.

10 Ib. 189.

11 Ib. 288-287.

twelve patriarchs, the apostles, a majesty, and the Church and Synagogue, and other sumptuous and artistic erections. At length it was moved into the Saints' Chapel, when John Mareyns¹ (1802—8) built a marble tomb, and spent 160 marks upon the shrine, "adorn- ing it with honour." Abbot Thomas (1849—96) added some splendid jewels, and enriched the cresting of the inner shrine with a golden eagle,² and finally Abbot Wheathampstead made a table, († a super- altar or metal frontal,) ³ of gold and silver for it, spending 795 marks for "broken silver" and £40, and subsequently 50 marks in money.

We also find mention of a monstrance,⁴ in the shape of a tower, wrought with the story of the Resurrection; and two suns with rays tipped with jewels, one of which was a reliquary, and also palls of cloth of gold, or rich silk, laid on the shrine when it was carried in procession.

The first shrine made by Abbot Simon is thus described:—On the two sides, in high relief, were represented the acts of the saint, in figures of gold and silver; at the head towards the east were the Rood Mary and John, and towards the west the Mother and Holy Child. The martyrdom was represented on the sloping sides, and the roof had a rich cresting; at the four angles were towers with windows and pinnacles of crystal. Inside of this was the repository of the bones of St. Alban.

In the upper shrine, eminentiori feretro, were the bones of the glorious martyr, and dust wherein his body had rested.⁵

The Chapter House built by Abbot Robert 1151—66,⁶ with the majesty and other paintings on its western front,⁷ stood between the slype, still remaining, and a cloister passage which intervened between it and the *Chapel of the Hosty*,⁸ which was dedicated (1214—85) to *St. Cuthbert*, *St. John Baptist*, and *St. Agnes*.⁹ Chauncy says Abbot Richard was buried in the Chapter House [p. 435], he built it before 1119. [Gesta I. 70.] Above the Chapel was a dormitory containing twelve beds, as a supplement to the great dormitory,¹⁰ which ran along the east side of the cloister¹¹ southward. Abbot Robert also built the Regular Parlour (for monastic conversation); the whole of the Cloister in front of the Chapter House; and the *Chapel of St. Nicholas*, which was the Chapel of the Dormitory; that of the Prior was the *Chapel of Symeon*.¹² The *Prior's Lodge* adjoined these buildings. The Regular Parlour was probably in the substructure

1 Nero D. VII. fo. 19b.

2 Gesta III. 384. Claud. E. IV. 352b.

3 Arund III. MS. Coll. of Arms, fo. 186b.

4 Amundesham II. 334.

5 Claud. E. IV. 349b.

6 Gesta I. 182.

7 Gesta III. 308b.

8 Est in Hostia conventus altare S. Cuthberti. [MS. Harl. 3775.] Capella S. Cuthberti juxta claustrum. [Gesta I. 190.] Claustrum inter capitulum et capellam S. Cuthberti, built to prevent the water dripping on passers by. [Nero D. VII. 18.]

9 Nero D. VII. 17.

10 Gesta I. 288.

11 Claustrum inter Capitulum et Dormitorium. [Gesta II. 293.] The dormitory was on this side at Ely, Norwich, Peterborough, and Westminster.

12 MS. Harl. 3775. See also Gesta III. 429.

of the great dormitory. The students' studies were near the Hostry Chapel which adjoined the Dormitory [Gesta II. 806], and near the Dormitory over the alley, passing through the Regular Parlour to the Prior's Chamber and Chapel. [Gesta II. 802.] John V. rebuilt two parts of the cloister, with the studies and libraries over it,¹ and St. Nicholas Chapel, with the aumbries for the muniments below it, and the cloister towards the kitchen and tailor's shop with chambers over it. The Prior's chamber was built over the Dormitory Chapel,² and its latrine adjoined the east end of the Hostry Chapel of St. Cuthbert. The Dormitory had a large south window.³ The rere, secret, or private dormitory, was in close connection with it,⁴ and the⁵ guest house; the Chamberlain's chequer and rooms for the tailors and shoemakers were under it.

In the early part of the 14th century the north alley of the cloister was rebuilding, 1326—49;⁶ between 1335 and 1349 the Great Tresaunce, and that called the Ward, were erected up to the height of the walls; and in 1401 these two parts of the cloister⁷ (north and south) were vaulted. At Ely there was a tresaunce inter refectorium et coquinam, and another in the sense of a passage is mentioned [Stewart 262—274; *de diversis interclausis, trescentis, alaturis meatibus inter easdem domos et ad easdem*. Acc. of works at Westm. 1 Edw. II. MS. Add. 24522, fo. 27. W. of Wyrcestre also uses the word.]

We now pass to the south side of the Cloister garth (*pratum claustrum*) in the centre of which was a large laver or cistern for flushing the drains;⁸ the principal building was the Refectory,⁹ built by Abbot Thomas, 1349—96. Near it was the Kitchen on the west side,¹⁰ and the Houses of Study, those just mentioned probably, on the east. The Conventual Oriol or Misericord¹¹ probably stood near the Infirmary; under it were the larder and fish-safe.

The Infirmary stood to the southward, with a hall of two alleys, containing the living rooms,¹² divided by a chancel screen [Annales I. 69] from an eastern chapel dedicated to¹³ SS. Cosmas and Damian, in which was the Altar of St. Mary of Visitation. A three-sided wooden cloister¹⁴ had one alley, under the Kitchener's charge, leading from the kitchen (which looked towards the Abbot's Lodge,¹⁵ to the

¹ Gesta III. 443.

² Gesta III. 443.

³ Gesta II. 242.

⁴ Gesta I. 220, 221, 224, 280. ⁵ Gesta III. 443.

⁶ Gesta II. 362. Comp. Ann. I. 109.

⁷ Gesta III. 496.

⁸ Nero D. VII. fo. 236. ⁹ Gesta I. 220; III. 386, 443.

¹⁰ Nero D. VII. fo. 24.

¹¹ Gesta II. 804; III. 442; Annal. I. 285—310; Matt. Par. Hist. Mag. s. a. 1251.

¹² Corpus infirmarie ubi infirmi jacere solebant [MS. Harl. 3775; Annales I. 449] domus cum duplici tecto. [Gesta I. 79; Comp. Annales I. 257.] Whethampstead rebuilt the chambers of the Infirmary, and repaired the Chapel at a cost of £564. He also built that noble chamber extending from the Chapel of the Infirmary up to that passage which leads from the conventual kitchen to the Prior's chamber, at a cost of £300. [Annales II. 199.]

¹³ Gesta I. 148.

¹⁴ Gesta I. 290.

¹⁵ Nero D. VII. fo. 24.

door of the regular cloister; the second alley from his door led towards the tailors' room just mentioned, which was under the Chamberlain's charge; and a third side from the first door led to the Guest-Monks' Hospice, under the care of the Master of the Hostry.

A four-sided cloister adjoined the Infirmary, as at Westminster and Gloucester, and the ostium quod claustrum respicit is mentioned.¹ A Chapel of the Dead² was attached to the Infirmary. Between the Infirmary and the Great Orchard was a large and beautiful building with a chapel, called from its paintings³ *Pictoria*.

On the west side was the Abbot's Lodge, partly standing to the south over cellarage. To the south was the King's Hall,⁴ and at its end were the chequers of the Cellarer and Bursar,⁵ the old hall, the Queen's chamber, the Oriol⁶ antechamber or entry, and great guest hall, called the royal palace, its lower hall, chapel, and dormitories.⁷

In the base court at the north was the Great Gate, still remaining, on the site of one where the only English Pope was refused entrance as a postulant; on its east side was the Almonry, rebuilt when it was made to occupy the same⁸ site; on the west were stables and granaries; and on the south⁹ a large two-storied building, for the servants above and the larder below, adjoining the Water Gate,¹⁰ probably the Hames Gate of the Survey given below, which was pulled down in 1722.¹¹ The¹² seneschal's chamber was near the Almonry.

Bakehouses, brewhouses, garners, fulling mills, corn mills, Haleywell Gate, Derne Gate, St. German's Gate on the east; Waxhouse Gate, a north bell tower, a fortified wall, and numerous other buildings, filled what is now a vacant waste, necessary when kings and nobles made the Abbey their¹³ inn, owing to its position on the great North Road, and its neighbourhood to London, the stable for the horses of guests only had nearly¹⁴ 300 stalls.

(To be continued.)

1 Gesta I. 60.

2 Gesta II. 126.

3 Gesta III. 418, 462.

4 Nero D. VII. fo. 22.

5 Nero D. II. fo. 44.

6 Magne camere cum quadam Oriole.—Invent. 32 Edw. I. Add. MS. 24, 520, fo. 200b.

7 Gesta I. 79, 314. See also Nero D. VII. 29; Claud E. IV. 217; and Gesta III. 888—393.

8 Gesta III. 387.

9 Gesta I. 314.

10 Nero D. VII. fo. 24; Gesta III. 888.

11 Monast. II. 213. 12 Gesta III. 441.

13 Gesta III. 414.

14 Matt. Par. His Maj. s. a. 1252.

KIRKLAND OF DERBYSHIRE

BY WALTER KIRKLAND, ESQ.

THE family of Kirkland, so long settled in Derbyshire, belonged originally to the county of Cumberland; being Lords of Kirkland, near Penrith, in that county, in the Danish times before the Conquest. Gamel was Lord of Kirkland in the reign of the Conqueror, and Hugh, his son, in the time of Henry I. Michael de Kirkeland paid the Sheriff of Cumberland 18s. 4d. for lands which he held of the king in fee farm, in that county, temp. king Stephen. William de Kirkeland was plaintiff in a plea touching lands in Kirkeland, co. Cumberland, temp. King John. Thomas de Kirkeland was seised of the manor of Kirkeland, co. Cumberland, and of lands in Kirkeland, co. Lancaster, temp. Henry III. His son, Sir David de Kirkeland, knight, lord of Kirkeland, co. Cumberland, was also seised of lands in Kirkeland, co. Lancaster, and in Brampton, co. Derby, temp. Henry III. Sir David's only son, Nicholas, was lord of Kirkeland, co. Cumberland, temp. Henry III. He left one child, Johanna, who married Richard le Ken, who claimed part of the lands in Brampton as the right of his wife against her father's cousin, John, fil William de Kirkeland, temp. Edward I. William, the son of this John, who was (as his father and grandfather had been before him) seised of lands in Kirkeland, co. Cumberland, in Kirkeland, co. Lancaster, and in Brampton, co. Derby, settled all his lands in Kirkeland, co. Lancaster, upon Margaret his second wife, and her issue, three daughters, 86 Edward III. He left three sons by his first wife, viz., Laurence, John, and Nicholas. In the Coram Rege Roll, 13 Edward III. (1340) Warrin de Scargill, personally accuses William de Kirkeland, and Laurence, John, and Nicholas, his brothers, of the death of Robert de Holland de Enkefield, his brother, against which charge they appealed; and it would seem with success, as John was afterwards at Brampton (40 Edward III.) and is the first of the name in Derbyshire of whom we can find record. His descendants resided at Brampton for several centuries.

In the 15th year of Henry VII. (1500), Henry Kirkland, of Brampton, claims lands in Normanton, which Ralph Kirkland, his father, demised to Robert Kirkland for a term of years. The family do not seem to have resided at Brampton long after the 36 Henry VIII. (1545). In that year we find Henry Kirkland, of South Normanton, Reginald Kirkland, of Brampton, Thomas Kirkland, of Weston, and Ralph Kirkland, of Wheatcroft, in Crich, all sons of the first above-named Henry, of Brampton.

Amongst the names of the nobility, gentry, and others, in the county of Derby, who contributed to the defence of this country at the time of the attempted Spanish invasion in 1588, is that of "Richard Kirkland, of Normanton, £25." He was the son of the above-named Henry, of Normanton.

On the 30th June, 1595, Richard Kirkland, of Arnold, in the

county of Nottingham, yeoman, son and heir apparent of Richard Kirkland, of Normanton, in the county of Derby, files his bill in Chancery, alleging that the said Richard his father, in consideration of love and affection, &c., gave him (the plaintiff) and his heirs, All that his capital messuage or mansion house, in Normanton, with the appurtenances, &c., in Normanton aforesaid, and all the lands, tenements, &c., thereto belonging; and that the plaintiff (being of tender years) allowed his said father to enjoy the said mansion house, &c., purposing not to enter or meddle therein during the natural lifetime of his said father, although his said father had then in his possession more than of the value of £100 a year, and he hath allowed the plaintiff little or nothing for his maintenance, so that he is obliged to live by "his manual and sore handye labour." "That one John Kirkland, plaintiff's younger brother, although he doth well know of the aforesaid gift to plaintiff, but seeking, &c., to the utter "disinherision" of said plaintiff of the premises, hath subtilly, &c., prevailed on the said Richard Kirkland, the father, being a very aged, credulous, doating man, by reason of his many years and impotence, the said John Kirkland being ever conversant with him to withdraw his good liking and opinion from your said orator, and to convey and assign unto him, the said John, and his heirs, not only the said messuage, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, but also all other his lands, &c., and to the utter disinherision of the said orator." The plaintiff further alleges that he has witnesses who can prove the former gift, &c. The bill is filed against Richard the father, and John the son. Richard Kirkland the elder states in his answer that he was seized in his demesne as of fee to the use of himself and his heirs, of and in certain lands or tenements in South Normanton; and being so seized, for the natural love and affection which he did bear unto the said John Kirkland, his younger son, the other defendant, and for the better advancement or preferment of the said John in marriage, he hath conveyed or assigned some part thereof in possession or reversion to the said John, who hath taken a "wyfe with the consent and good liking of this defendant, and hath been and is a dutifull chylde" to him said defendant; and he further saith that the said plaintiff, being his eldest son, hath very undutifully behaved himself towards him in speeches which this defendant is unwilling to reveale, and hath assaulted and beaten him in such wise, as he hath been afraid to walk abroad in his grounds or elsewhere for fear of his life or some great hurt to happen unto him, the said defendant. That he hath given said plaintiff more than £300, which said plaintiff hath wasted and spent, so that this defendant hath repented giving him so much. That this defendant hath divers other children of much better regard, &c. That he did by poll and livery and seizin sufficiently executed, give or grant to his said son and his heirs, all that his capital messuage or tenement of Normanton, with the appurtenances, &c.

The other defendant, John Kirkland, states that his father has conveyed a portion of his land, &c., to him. The plaintiff, in replication, states that his said father did before and in the presence of

divers and sundry honest, substantial, sufficient, and credible persons, whereof the most part be now living, and ready to witness and affirm the same upon their oaths, fully, freely, and absolutely by "paroll" give and assure unto the said complainant and to his heirs for ever, all that his said house and capital messuage of Normanton wherein he now dwelleth, in the said Bill of complaint mentioned, with all the houses, lands, meadows, pastures, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and livery and seizin were likewise at the same time delivered in the presence and hearing of the said witnesses by the hands of the said Richard Kirkland the elder, unto the said complainant, "by the driving of a wooden pyune into a post in the said house or manor of Normanton aforesaid;" and that at the same time when the said manor or capital messuage, with the appurtenances as before declared, were by poll very sufficiently given and assured, and livery and seizin fully and firmlye done and executed, the said Richard Kirkland the elder did give unto the said persons then being present, a piece of silver containyng twelve pence to be bestowed amongst them in drink, and desired them to bear witness of the said gift and assurance, &c.

We have not been able to find how this suit ended, although search has been made through all the Decree Rolls to the year 1600. It would, however, seem to have resulted in John Kirkland having the property, as he and his son Edward were at Normanton for years afterwards; whilst Richard, the plaintiff, disappears into space.

In the course of time the family had spread themselves over a considerable part of the county, and were very numerous in the hundred of Morleston. In the Tax Roll for Derbyshire, 35 Henry VIII., (1544) we find at

South Wyndfeld—James Kyrkland, taxed on rent charge, 20s., paid 2d.

Walton, Brampton, and Calowe—Reginald Kyrkland, on rent charge, 40s., pd. 4d.

In the 86 Henry VIII. (1545):—

Morley, Smalley, and Kyddyfley—Henry Kyrkland.....	taxed in goods, 20s.	paid 1d.
Alicia Kyrkland.....	" 20s.	" 1d.
Cryche—Humphrey Kyrkland	" 60s.	" 3d.
Ralph Kyrkland	" 20s.	" 1d.
Rypeleys—George Kyrkland	" 60s.	" 3d.
Robert Kyrkland	" 40s.	" 2d.
Thomas Kyrkland.....	" 60s.	" 3d.
John Kyrkland	" 20s.	" 1d.
Pentryche—William Kyrkland	" 60s.	" 3d.
Thomas Kyrkland	" 40s.	" 2d.

All these persons were living in the same hundred at the same time, and were people of substance.

In the 18th Elizabeth, (1571):—

Criche—Humphrey Kyrkland.....	taxed in goods, £3,	paid 3s.
Marton and Allestrye—Richard Kirkland	" 40s.	" 2s. 8d.

In the 23rd Elizabeth, (1581):—

Ripleghe—William Kirkland	taxed in goods, £3,	paid 5s.
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In the 39th Elizabeth, (1597):—

South Normanton—Richard Kirkland	taxed on lands, 40s.,	paid 8s.
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In the 41st Elizabeth, (1599):—

South Normanton—Isabella Kirkland, Widow	on lands, 40s.,	paid 8s.
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In the 10th James I. (1613), in the
 Hundred of Morleston—William Kirkland is taxed, and pays 2s.
 Werkesworth Hundred—John Kirkland " " 12d.
 Appletree Hundred—Anthony Kirkland " " 2s. 6d.

This Roll was called The Composition Roll for the Marriage of the Princess Elizabeth, the King's eldest daughter.

In the 3rd Charles I. (1628) :—
 South Normanton—Edward Kirkland on lands, 80s., paid 12s.

In the 4th Charles I. (1629) :—
 Cryche—John Kirkland in goods, £3, paid 8s.

In the 16th Charles I. (1641) :—
 Criche—John Kirkland goods, £3, paid 16s.

In the 17th Charles I. (1642) :—
 Criche—John Kirkland goods, £3, paid 16s.

In the Hearth Tax for Derbyshire, 3rd Charles II. (1662) we find :—

Codnor and Loscoe—Henry Kirkland had a messuage containing 3 hearths.
 Melbourne and King's Newton—Widow Kirkland, 1 hearth.
 Clifton—Laurence Kirkland, 1 hearth.
 Reply—Nicholas Kirkland, 1 hearth.
 Duffeld—Stephen Kirkland, 1 hearth.

In the year 1652, John Kirkland, of Wheatcroft, died, and was buried in Crich church. By his will, dated the 22nd July, 1650, he devised unto Godfrey Clarke, of Somersall, in the County of Derby, Esquire, his "dear and nearest kinsman," and his heirs, all his lands, tenements, and hereditaments "in Wheatcroft, Plaistow, Crich, Wingfield, Morewood, and Hognaston, or elsewhere, reserving a rent charge of 40s. a year out of his capital messuage at Wheatcroft, for the poor of Wheatcroft and the town of Crich. This property subsequently passed to Walter Butler, the first Marquis of Ormonde, through his marriage with Miss Anne Clarke, the then owner, in 1805, and was sold by auction with the other Derbyshire estates of the Marquis, in 1824, by means of a special Act of Parliament obtained for the purpose.

In 1714, Paul Kirkland gave a yearly rent of 20s., tax free, to be issuing out of his lands in Wyaston, to the minister, rector, or curate of the said parish, for preaching on the 29th June and 25th January a sermon in the church of that parish; and if such sermon is not preached, the said sum to be distributed amongst the poor on the day following. He also gave another 5s., to be issuing out of the said premises, to the parish clerk of Edlaston, for ringing the bells and attending service on those days; and he gave to his wife for life, all his messuages and lands in Wyaston or elsewhere, subject to the same yearly payments; and after her decease he gave the same, subject as aforesaid, to two persons in trust, that one moiety of the profits should be distributed half-yearly amongst the poor of Edlaston and Wyaston for ever, and the other moiety amongst the poor of Yeldersley and Painter's Lane, in the parish of Ashbourne. The property consisted of a farmhouse and outbuildings and 33a. Or. 9p. of land

There are several places in the north bearing the name of this family, namely, Kirkland near Penrith, in Cumberland, from whence the family originated; Kirkland, in the parish of Torpenhow, Cumberland; Kirkland, near Garstang, Lancashire; Kirkland, in Kendal, Westmoreland, and Kirkland in the counties of Fife and Lanark. The prefix "Kirk" is found in the names of numerous places in Scotland, Lincolnshire, and the northern and midland counties of England, as well as in Denmark, Jutland, Schleswig, and several of the Danish Islands. It is also found in Asia Minor, in the name "Kirk-hiliissia," near Adrianople, and "Kirkagatch," in Anatolia. The word is, in fact, the same as Church; *Anglo Saxon*, circe, ciric, circe, cyrce, cirice, cyrice, cyrece; *O. Saxon*, kerika; *Scotch*, kirk, which retains the Saxon pronunciation; *Dutch*, kerk; *Icelandic*, kyrkia; *Swedish*, kyrka; *Danish*, kirke; *German*, kirche; *O. H. German*, chirihhá, chilichá, chilchá; *L. German*, karke, from Greek κυριακή, κυριακῶν, the Lord's House, from κυριακός, concerning a Master or Lord, from κύριος, Master, Lord; *Russian*, tzerkoo.—[Webster Dict., large edition.]

"Land."—*Anglo Saxon*, Gothic, *Dutch*, *Icelandic*, *Swedish*, *Danish*, and *N. H. German*, land; *O. Saxon* and *O. Fries.* land, lond; *M. H. German*, and *O. H. German*, lant, originally a Celtic word, earth, ground, &c.—[*Ib.*] Hence "Kirk-land," the land of, or belonging to, the Church.

The arms borne by the several branches of the family are:—

KIRKELAND, *argent*, a saltire engrailed, *vert*.

KIRKLAND or KIRKELAND, *sable*, three mullets, *argent*, within a bordure engrailed, *or*. CREST.—On a ducal coronet a falcon, belled, *proper*.

KIRKLAND, *argent*, on a mount in base, *vert*, an oak tree, *proper*, debroused by a fesse, *gules*, charged with three owls, *argent*. CREST.—An owl, as in the arms.

KIRKLAND, *sable*, two bars gemelles, *argent*.

KIRKLAND or KIRKELEY, *argent*, three bars gemelles, *sable*.

KIRKLAND or KIRKLEY, the same arms. CREST.—A church environed with trees, *proper*.



ROMAN TESSELATED PAVEMENT FOUND AT
LEICESTER.

THE portion of a Roman tessellated pavement, here engraved, is preserved in the Leicester Museum. It was found about the year 1675, in High Cross Street, but this part is the only portion preserved. The piece engraved, which, of course, is but a portion of the flooring of a large apartment, is about four feet three inches square, and is formed of red, yellow, buff, white, and black *tesserae*. It is of octagonal form, and surrounded by a single guilloche pattern of bold character. The central group represents three figures. In the centre is a stag with bold antlers, its head turned to the right of the spectator and looking towards a nude male figure who stands cross-legged in front of its body, his right arm extended across the neck of the stag, and his left, over which and behind his right shoulder hangs a *palium*, raised to his head. On the other side of the stag is a winged figure of Cupid, holding in his left hand a bow, and in his right, which is pulling the string, an arrow pointed directly to the head of the deer; his mantle thrown over his left arm. The subject of this group has led to much controversy among local antiquaries, but there can be no doubt it represents the mythological story of Diana and Actæon.

LLEWELLYNN JEWITT.

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Fig. 33.



Fig. 35.

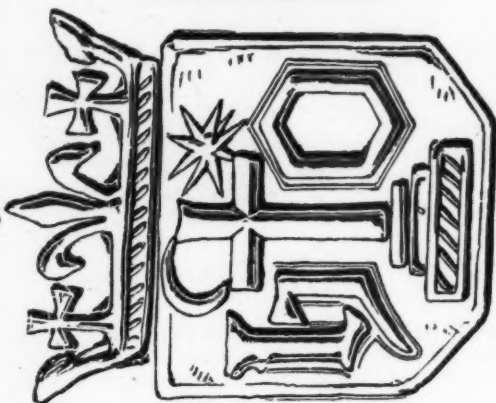


Fig. 34.



DERBYSHIRE BELL MARKS. HENRY AND GEORGE OLDFIELD

THE CHURCH BELLS OF DERBYSHIRE, DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.


BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC., ETC., ETC.





(Continued from page 104.)



MELBOURNE.

THERE are four bells in this grand old church, which is dedicated to St. Michael. In the time of Edward VI. there were "iiij bells in the steple, with a sanets bell," but "j letyll sanctus bell" was sold, with "they iryn & ye glass" to Roger Breyckenott. None of the old bells now remain; the present four all being of later date—1610, 1614, 1632, and 1732. They are as under:—

1st bell— **GOD** **SAVE** **THE** **CHVRCH** 1610. Mark of

Henry Oldfield,  with cross, crescent, and star (fig. 8). At the commencement a cross (fig. 12). The inscription in one line round the haunch, is in plain Roman capitals, in tablets, with cable border above and below.

2nd bell— sweetly . toling . men do call . to . taste on meats . that . feeds . the . soble (border fig. 11) 1632. In one line round the haunch in old English letters. The initial  at the commencement somewhat ornate (fig. 67). Beneath the date is the G  mark of George Oldfield, with cross, crescent, and star (fig. 33), slightly showing the remains of the letter  as already described. On the crown, close up to the cannons, the letters H C

3rd bell— (cross fig. 27) **WILLIAM REY-**
ITT AND WILLIAM
MYCLESTON CHURCH-
WARDENS 1614. In one line round the haunch, in Lombardic capital letters. Beneath the date the  mark of Henry Oldfield, with cross, crescent, and star.

4th bell—**JOHN COOPER IO FISHER C W I HED-**
DERLY MADE ME 1732. In plain Roman letters in one line round the haunch. The **LY** of Hedderly are roughly cut in; the rest, as usual, in relief. This is a very plain bell, and the lettering of poor character.

Connected with the casting of this latter, 4th bell, I am happy to have some highly interesting matter to bring forward. This is no other than the original agreement between the Churchwardens, John Cooper and Joseph Fisher (whose names appear on the bell), and the founder, Daniel Hedderly. The original deed has recently come into the possession of my excellent friend, John Joseph Briggs, Esq., the historian of Melbourne, who permits me now, for the first time, to make it known. It runs as follows:—

Noverint universi et p̄sentes nos Daniel Hedderley de Būrg Derb̄ in Com̄ Derb̄ Bell-founder Joheni Hedderley de Būrg Derb̄ p̄d Bell-founder p̄d Daniel Edgerton Alcock de Hanbury in Com̄ Staff̄ yeom et Johem Walker de Hanbury p̄d yeom teneri et firmit obligati Johi Cooper de Melbourne in Com̄ Derb̄ p̄d yeom et Josephum Fisher de Melbourne p̄d yeom Guardian̄ Ecclesie parochial et paroch̄ de Melbourne p̄d in Vigint Libr bone et Leglis Monet Magne Britannie solvend̄ eisdem Johi Cooper et Josephu

Fisher aut suis certis attornat Executoribz Administratoribz vel Successoribz suis ad qui quidem Soluocem bene et fidelit Obligamus nos et quem libt urm firmit septot et in Solid hered Executor et Administrator uros et cujus libt urm firmit psonas Sigillis uris Sigillat Dat Quarto die Novembris Anno sui Dni urt Georgii Sedi Dei Gra Magne Britanie France et Hibnie Regis fidei Defens et Sexto Annoq Dni 1782.

WHEREAS the Tenor or Great Bell belonging to the Parish and Parish Church of Melbourne aforesaid hath been long since broke and Cracked insomuch that the same is become useless and of little Service to the Parishioners of the said parish AND WHEREAS the above bound Daniel Hedderley hath applied himself to the above-named John Cooper and Joseph Fisher Churchwardens of the said parish of Melbourne and the rest of the Parishioners there for the New Casting the same and hath agreed with the above-named John Cooper and Joseph Fisher in behalf of the said parish and by and with the Consent of the same at and for the Rate Price or Sume of fourteen Pounds of Lawfull British money to Cast the said Bell a new they delivering the same at the Wharfe in Derby aforesd and Carrying back the New Bell when ready, also allowing four pounds for Waste in every hundred weight the said Old Bell shall weigh at the delivery thereof and paying him fourteen pence pr pound over and above the said Sume of fourteen pounds for every pound weight of New Metal and so proportionably for every greater or lesser Quantity than a pound that the said Daniel Hedderley shall add to the said to be New Cast Bell over and above the neat weight of the said old Bell after Waste deducted as aforesaid. AND WHEREAS the said Daniel Hedderley hath likewise agreed to and with the said John Cooper and Joseph Fisher to Cast or Cause to be Cast the said New Bell within the space of Twenty days after delivery of the Old one and to do performe and Cast the same in Handsome and Workmanlike manner good sound and Tunable in all respects whatsoever to answer the Stead and place of the said old Tenor Bell, And that the same as touching the Goodness and Tunableness Thereof shall be referred to the Judgment and Approbation of George Saville of Sowter's Grange in the parish of Spondon in the said County of Derby Esq^r and Edward Conduit of Stanton in the County of Leicester Gentleman And in Case the said George Saville and Edward Conduit shall adjudge the same not good and Tunable and in all respects fit to answer the stead and place of the said Old Tenor Bell then the same to be Cast over again till it shall be by the said Judges thought fit for the purpose aforesaid at the Cost and Charge of him the said Daniel Hedderley his Exec^{rs} adm^{rs} The Judgment and approbation thereof to be given within three Months after the same shall be hanged And also that he the said Daniel Hedderley shall not nor will not ask for demand receive or Expect the said Sume of fourteen pounds or any part thereof for Casting the said New Bell until the same is hanged which is agreed and promised to be done by the said John Cooper and Joseph Fisher or their successors within forty days after delivery thereof And also shall and will maintain the same good sound and Tunable for the Space of one Year from the delivery thereof and allow unto the said Churchwardens and their Successors for the Time being full power and authority to deduct forth of the said Sume of Fourteen pounds the Sume of Twelvence 4^p pound and so proportionably for every greater or lesser Quantity than a Pound that the said New Bell shall want of the weight of the said Old Bell after Waste as aforesaid deducted and not otherwise And for the true performance of all and every the Matters and Agreem^{ts} on the part and behalfe of the said Daniel Hedderley above by him agreed to be done and performed he the said Daniel Hedderley hath prevailed with the above bound Edgerton Alcock and John Walker to become joyntly bound with him as aforesaid and the above-named John Hedderley his son, Now therefore the Condition of this present Obligation is such that if the above bound Daniel Hedderley his heirs Executors Administrators do & shall well and truly observe performe fulfill and keep all and every the Articles Matters Clauses Conditions and Agreem^{ts} whatsoever in his hereinbefore recited Expressed Agreem^t with the said John Cooper and Joseph Fisher their Executors and Successors touching the Casting the said New Bell and also do and shall well and truly Cast or Cause or procure to be Cast the same pursuant to such his before mentioned Agreem^t and in all respects according to the same Agreem^t by him the said Daniel Hedderley his heirs Executors and Administrators agreed to be done and performed Then this present Obligation to be void or else to be and remain in full force

Sealed and delivered (the word Vigint
in the penalty of the Bond beinge
first interlined) in the pence of

HENRY HEATH
DAVID HORBOCKS

DANIEL HEDDERLEY	O
JOHN HEDDERLEY	O
EDGERTON ALCOCK	O
JOHN O WALKER	O
his marke	

20th January, 1732.*

Reced then of John Cooper and Joseph Fisher Churchwardens of the parish of Melborne within mencooned the Sume of Nineteen pounds Eighteen shillings and Eleven pence in full Discharge for all Costs Trouble and Charges of Castinge the Tenor Bell of Melborne aforesd and alsoe for all additional weight and makeinge A New Clapper to the said Bell. I say Reced the same by me

DANIEL HEDDERLY.

Witnesses hereto

JOHN GREATOREX

JOHN SEWELL.

Endorsed—"1732. Hedderley et al. Bond to the Churchwardens of Melborne for Casting Greate Bell."

for frameinge An Article abt castinge Melborne Bell & Drawinge A Bond
with Speciall condicon & for Ingr of the paper & duty & attendg execucon at } 0 15 0
Bell

On the other side

20 Janu 1732.

Reced of Mr. Saml Shepperdson
the Contents of this Bill
by me

HENRY HEATH.

Daniel Hedderly, and his son John Hedderly, are both, it will be seen in this deed, described as Bellfounders of the Borough of Derby; the first direct evidence ever yet brought forward of what I have long suspected, that a foundry *did* exist in that town as well as at Chesterfield. The contract it will be seen is signed by both Daniel and John Hedderly, father and son, and the receipt for the money is signed by Daniel, and yet the bell was cast by John and bears his name—I HEDDERLY MADE ME. Of the signatures of Daniel and John Hedderly as attached to the deed, I give an engraving.

Daniel Hedderly
John Hedderly

The George Saville named in the deed was the last representative of the Savilles of Hill Top, Derbyshire. He died in 1734. The heiress of Saville married Gilbert, of Locko. It would be curious to know what were the special qualifications which he and Edward Conduit—one an "Esquire" and the other a "Gentleman"—possessed, to entitle them to be appointed by deed, judges of the "goodness and tunableness" of the bell then to be cast. The deed is drawn up and attested by Henry Heath, and is sealed with four impressions of his seal. It bears his arms—on a fesse between two chevrons, three martlets; the crest, a demi-lion rampant; with helmet and mantling.



I refrain, as I have hitherto done, from saying more about the Hedderlys. In a future chapter I shall give particulars regarding them.

* This would be 1733 new style.

REPTON.

THERE are now six bells at this fine old church. At the Dissolution there were four bells at the priory; and at the church in the time of Edward VI. there were "iij great bells & ij small." The church is dedicated to St. Wystan.

1st bell—**FRAVNCIS THACKER OF LINCOLN'S INN ESQ^R**

(border fig. 57); mark of Abraham Rudall, a bell between the letters A R (fig. 61). (border fig. 58) 1721 (border fig. 58). In Roman capital letters on the haunch.

2nd bell—On the crown an encircling border, fig. 18, fleurs-de-lis upwards.

I stwercly toling men. do call to taste on mens.

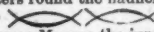
th. t. f. feeds. the. noble. In Old English letter in one line

round the haunch. Below this is an encircling border (fig. 18) (fleurs-de-lis pointing downwards), and below this again,

GODFREY THACKER IANE THACKER 1622

in Lombardic capital letters. The Initial **G** is shown on (fig. 67).

3rd bell—**THO^S. GILBERT & JN^O. TETLEY CHURCH WARDENS: 1774.**

PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT In Roman capital letters round the haunch. Below the inscription an encircling border  same as on the Bakewell bells cast by Thomas Mears; the junction being made by the letters > < lying sideways.

4th bell—**✠** (cross fig. 59) **Melodie Nomen Tenes Magdelena.**

In Old English letters with Lombardic capitals. The mark of Richard Brazier, a crown between three bells (fig. 6); the stamp of a lion's head (fig. 49); a crown (fig. 60).

5th bell—**✠** (cross fig. 63) **Vox dni ihu xpi vox exultacione x** in Old

English letters. Stamp of a lion's head (fig. 49); mark of Richard Braysier (fig. 6); crowned head of a king (fig. 51). The initial letter to the word Vox, at the commencement of the inscription, incloses a shield bearing three horse-shoes, but to whom this bearing on a bell is to be attributed, is at present unknown to me. It is shown on (fig. 68).

6th bell—**Hec Campana Sacra Fiat Trinitate Beata**

in Old English letters, with highly ornamented Lombardic capitals, precisely same as those at Crich, of which two examples are given on (figs. 70 and 71).

On these bells* it will be seen the names of three members of the family of Thacker are commemorated. These are Gilbert, Godfrey, and Francis, of each of whom some few particulars may be given. The Thackers were an old Derbyshire family, of Heage, in that county, but of no note until the time of Henry VIII., when a Thomas Thacker, who was steward to Thomas Lord Cromwell (who at that time held Wingfield Manor in the same county, and was described as "a servant of Henry VIII.,"*) gained a grant of Repton Priory, on the Dissolution of religious houses. The letter of Thacker asking for the grant is still extant, and in 1588 the Priory was placed in his hands. He

* For the rubbings and squeezes of these bells I am indebted, through the kindness of the Rev. Dr. Pears, to W. M. Conway, Esq., who has taken much trouble to procure them for me.

FIG. 37.



FIG. 38.



FIG. 39.

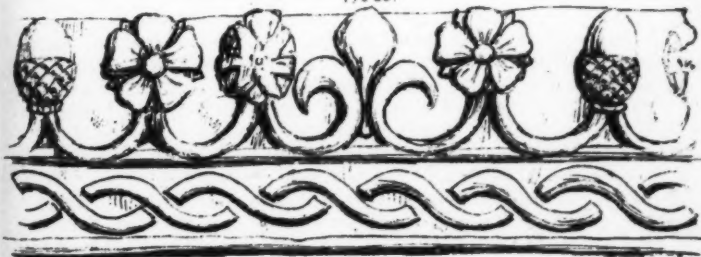


FIG. 40.

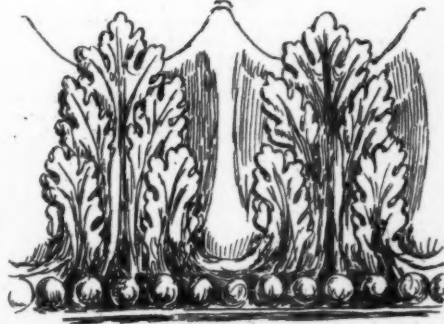
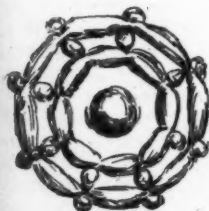


FIG. 36.



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seems also to have purchased most of the furniture and stock, giving for "at the hye alter 5 great images; 1 table of alebaster with lytell images; 3 lytle candlestyks of latten; 1 ould payr of organs; 1 lampe of latten; the stalles in the quere; certein ould bokes; 1 rode; in St. John's chapell 1 imag of Saint John, 1 tabel of alebaster, 1 p'ticion of wode; in our Lady chapell 1 image of o'r Lady & 1 table of alebaster, 1 table of wode before the alter, 1 hercloth upon the same alter, 1 lumpe of latenn, 1 grate of ieron, ould stoles, 1 p'ticion of tymber; in St. Nicholas chapell 1 imag of seint John & 1 image of seint Syth, 1 table of alebaster in p'ticion of tymber, 1 rode & a image of seint Nicholas, 1 table of alebaster, the p'ticions of tymber; & in the body of the churche 7 peces of tymber, & lytell ould house of tymber, the 12 apostells, 1 image of o'r lady in our lady of petys chapell, 1 table of wood gylte, 1 sacryng bell & p'ticion of tymber seled over; in seint Thom's chapell, 1 table of wode, the p'ticion of tymber, & 1 sacryng bell, 1 long ladder, and 1 lytell table of alebaster," the munificent sum of 50s. ! And other matters at the same kind of low rate. Thacker having received the grant of Repton Priory removed from Heage and made the Priory his residence. A curious incident in connection with him is told by "quaint old Fuller," thus, "I must not forgett one passage in Derbyshire (a certain information whereof I have received from that skilful antiquary and my respected kinsman, Samuel Roper of Lincoln's Inn), how one Thacker, being possessed of Repingdon Abbey in Derbyshire, alarmed with the news that Queen Mary had set up the abbeyes again (and fearing how large a reach such a precedent might have) upon a Sunday (belike the better day the better deed), called together the carpenters and masons of that county, and plucked down in one day (church work is a cripple in going up, but rides post in coming down) a most beautiful church belonging thereunto, saying 'He would destroy the nest, for fear the birds should build therein again!'" Thomas Thacker was succeeded by his son Gilbert Thacker, who married Katherine Blackwell, of Wensley, by whom he had issue two sons, Richard and Gilbert, the latter of whom succeeded him, and married Katherine, daughter of Sir George Curzon, of Croxall, by whom, besides other issue, he had two sons, Gilbert and Godfrey. This Godfrey Thacker, whose name, with that of his wife, appear on the second bell, married Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Harpur, of Littleover. The bell is dated 1622, and he died in 1652, having had, besides other issue, the "Francis Thacker of Lincoln's Inn, Esq.," named on the first bell. A fine monument to him stands in Repton church, and bears the inscription—"Francis Thacker of Lincoln's Inn, Esq^r. Father of Gilb^t. who died an infant, and second son of Gilb^t. of Repton Esq^r. and Jane Daughter of St. Thomas Burdett Bart. aged died y^e 14th of April & his wid. Dorcas y^e 11th of Dec^r. 1710 are here buried."

Thomas Gilbert, whose name, with that of John Tetley, appears as one of the churchwardens on the 3rd bell, was a member of another good old Derbyshire family, a branch of whom was located at Repton.

After the Dissolution, when the Priory was granted to Thomas Thacker, the records state—"It' ther remayneth unsould 4 bells

wayeng 24 hundredth at the hundredth valued." The following entries in the churchwardens' accounts of the parish are highly interesting:—

1583. It' payd to the belfounder, xxxiijs. iiijd.
 It' bestowyd on the at castinge of the belle, xijd.
 This shows that the bell was cast at Repton by an itinerant bellfounder.
1600. It' spent in thainge downe y^e beell xijd.
 It' payed to John Welsh for takinge hitt doune vjd.
 It' spent in lodgings hitt iiijd.
 It' payd for the cariage of hitt doune to Nottingham xx.
 It' payd to y^e bellfounder for castinge y^e beell iiijl. xviijs.
 It' payd for yookeinge y^e beell and for greysae iis viijd.
 It' spent uppon them that holpe with the beell xd.
1614. (Names of subscribers to purchase the new bell.)
1623. It' paid for castinge the Bell vi.

In the diary of Mr. Francis Gilbert is the following entry:—

"1722. Oct. 7th. The third bell was cracked upon ringing at Mr. John Thorpe's wedding. The bell upon being taken down weighed 7 cwt. 2 qr. 18lb., clapper 24 lb. It was sold at 10d per lb., £35 18. Re-hung the third bell Nov. 21st 1774. Weight 8 cwt. 3qr. 24 lb. at 13d. per lb. £54 7 8, clapper 1 qr. 22 lb. at 22d. £1 2 10, £55 9 6½."



There is a curious couplet comparing the tones of the bells of Repton with those of neighbouring parishes—

"Barrow's big boulders, Repton's merry bells,
 Foremark's cracked pancheons, and Newton's egg shells."

CHADDESSEN.

THREE bells.* The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

1st bell—✠ *Calorum xpi placeat tibi rex sonus iste.* In one line round the haunch, in old English letters, with a capital *C* (fig. 68), at the beginning. At the commencement, on the crown, is a Rose (fig. 48). Beneath the Rose, on the line below the inscription, is the mark (fig. 50).

2nd bell—GOD (border, fig. 16) SAVE (border, fig. 16) HIS (border, fig. 16) CHVRCH (border, fig. 16) G  mark of George Oldfield (fig. 9) 1652 (border, fig. 16). In one line in Roman capital letters round the haunch. The mark of George Oldfield (fig. 9) with G  and cross, crescent, and star.

3rd bell—ALL YOU THAT HEAR MY DOLEFUL SOUND REPENT BEFORE YOU COM TO THE GROUND 1742 RS CW In one line round the haunch, in Roman capital letters. In another line below, in small Lombardic capital letters, THOMAS HEDDERLY FOUNDER with the border (fig. 11) and three beautiful stamps (figs 42, 51, and 52), the first of which is a cross within a lozenge, with trefoil spandrels; the next a crowned head of a King; and the third a crowned head of a Queen. These three stamps, which are here placed close to, and indeed touching, each other, are the same as occur on bells at Repton, Bottisham, Elmley Castle, Nettleton, Wynston, Dyrham, and other places. The heads are supposed to be those of Edward I. and Queen Eleanor. How these stamps became the property of Thomas Hedderly at so late a date remains to be seen. On the crown of the bell, and also on the sound-bow, is an encircling border, (fig. 17).

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Fig. 41.



Fig. 44.

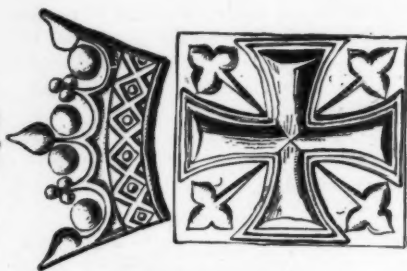


Fig. 45.

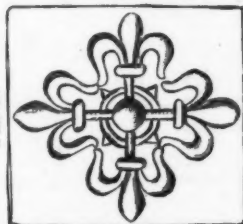


Fig. 43.

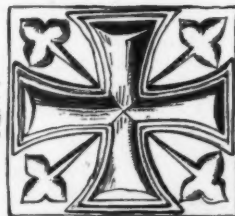


Fig. 42.

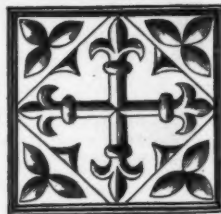


Fig. 47.



Fig. 46.



Fig. 51.



Fig. 49.



Fig. 52.



Fig. 53.



Fig. 48.

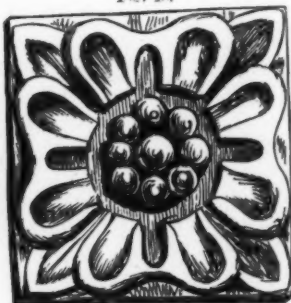


Fig. 54.



Fig. 55.



Fig. 50.

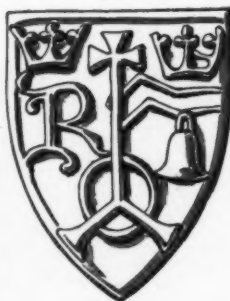


Fig. 56.



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ALLESTREE.

THERE are three bells in this church, which is dedicated to St. Edmund. In the time of Edward VI. there were "iij bells of a corde (accord) in y^e stepull j handebell j sacryng-bell." The present bells are all of much later date.*

1st bell—✚ MARY : SADLER CHURCH WARDEN G. HEDDERLY FECIT NOTT^m 1790. In one line round the haunch in plain Roman capital letters. At the commencement an ornament (fig. 64).

2nd bell—GOD SAVE HIS CHURCH (border, fig. 17) DH 1711 (border, fig. 17). In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. Above the inscription, and below it, is an encircling border (fig. 17). In all instances the border on this bell is point downwards.

3rd bell—○ I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL
& TO THE GRAVE DO SUMMONS ALL
○ 1781

JOSEPH & FRANCIS SADLER CHURCH WARDENS THOS HEDDERLY FOUNDER NOTT^m

○○ In two lines round the haunch in Roman capital letters. At the commencement and in other parts where marked with a circle, a coin is inserted. Below the inscription is an encircling border (fig. 11). Under the inscription the weight of the bell is incised thus:—

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CRICH.

THERE are five bells besides the Sanctus in this church. In the time of Edward VI there were "iiij bells in the steple, and j hand bell."

1st bell—IOHN DOD IOHN FEEPOUND C: WARDENS MDCCXXI in one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

2nd bell—FEARE (border fig. 28) GOD (fig. 28) HONOR (fig. 28) THE (fig. 28) KING (fig. 28) 1671 (fig. 28), mark of George Oldfield, G ☉ (fig. 34) cross, moon, and star, (border fig. 28.) In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. The mark of George Oldfield upon this bell is the one which shows part of the *h* of his father, Henry Oldfield.

3rd bell—I: SAXTON: G: SILUESTER: CHURCHWARDENS: I: GODDARD: MINISTER: 1771: In Roman capital letters round the haunch. This lettering is of very rude character.

4th bell—✚ Hec Campana Sacra Fuit Trinitate Beata 1616 Round the haunch in black letter, with Lombardic capitals, highly decorated. Beneath the cross is the founder's mark, P H, in an angular shield (fig. .) The initial letters *H* and *C* are shown on (figs. 70 and 71), and the cross and mark on (figs. 62 and 74).

5th bell—all men that heare my mornfull sound repent before you lye in ground 1626 In one line in black letter round the haunch.

Sanctus bell—Quite plain.

* These inscriptions are supplied by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.

In these days of "strikes" and other sad social and commercial perplexities, it may be well to record that the rage for "striking" has reached even the height of Crich belfry! I quote the following from the *Derby Reporter* without comment:—

"THE CRICH DUMB-BELLS.—There is something melancholy in the idea (indocrinated though we be in the matter of strikes, in these our striking days), of a strike amongst the bell-ringers. Those merry, merry bells, that have so oft 'gone off in volleys loud,' now silent and sad—e'en echo might be dead. Comes round the Sabbath morn, and higher mounts the sun, but silence reigns around. No longer peal the joyous bells, o'er th' upland downs or through the village street, floating like blessed memories of old upon the bracing air, tinkling aloft, like trip of fairy feet speeding to tell of toil's reprieve, and bidding now its weary sons to step aside, and quench their burning thirst with draught divine from Heaven's own crystal fount.

"Now all is hushed, and Sunday seemeth like intruder stealing in without an introduction, unannounced and, may be, undesired. The bells are dumb, those bells that have so long summoned the worshippers from far and near, at dewy morn, and when Time's finger pointed to the post meridian hours, as well as on many a joyous public jubilee. To quote the words of one of Crich's most gifted sons:—"

'Those bells went off in volleys loud,
For Britain's triumphs on the sea,
Of which old England's sons are proud,
And many an inland victory,
Perchance the fight at Agincourt,
Or even Cressy long before.'

Now all is hushed, no more

'The ringers ring old grandsire through.'

The merry Crich church bells are silent as the graves beneath the shadow of that 'ancient Norman tower,' in which they have been so long 'caged.' But this 'dumb-bell' era refers to Christmas, 1871, when for the space of a month the bells of Crich church were silent because the ringers refused to ring; and that novelty, a 'Bellringers' strike', was enacted. The reason was *not* that they wanted a rise of wages, for in truth they had never received any, their only resource as a means of remuneration for their services being to go round with the hat at Christmas, and thankfully receive whatever their friends chose to throw into that receptacle. This doubtful source of remuneration had become tiresome and unsatisfactory to the ringers—hence the strike. Some were inclined to regard the silence of the bells as of no consequence, and consequently treated the demands of the ringers with contempt. Mr. Johnson, the curate, however, came to the rescue, and summoning the ringers to know their demands, he undertook to meet those demands by subscriptions to be collected by himself. He prudently inserted a proviso or two in the stipulations. For instance, the ringers had been in the habit, when ringing was over, of rushing out of the church, all *en dishabille* as they were, and probably, if not spending the intervening hours in a public-house, yet in a very unsabbatical manner. The curate's agreement was, however, that they should come to church in Sunday garb, and after their duties were performed they should remain during the service.

"Their 12 months' service under the new *regime* was celebrated on Tuesday evening week by a set-out, novel surely in the annals of the ringers; who, instead of humbly passing round the hat amid sneers and banter, found themselves the recipients of five guineas, collected for them by their worthy friend, the curate (now to be spoken of in the past tense, having removed to Manchester), and themselves entertained at a most substantial tea, to which a good muster of friends sat down along with them."

(To be continued.)

THE LEGEND OF MINSTER.

BY REV. W. F. HOBSON, B.A.

MINSTER, off the Nore, is in the Isle of Sheppey. On the old church, the weather-vane has a horse's head; and there is a fine life-size full sculpture of the horse's head on the old Crusader's tomb in the chancel. The substance of the following legend was taken from the lips of the sexton, an "Ancient Mariner," on the spot.

"By the Cross," cried Sir John, "what a horrible night,
And how awful the roar of the wild raging sea,"
Whilst the howl of the storm, like the foul fiends' delight
Over Havoc and Death, sounded grievous to me.

"Ho! ho! boy," cried the knight, "leaden sleeper, awake!
Now bestir thee and haste with black Thunderer here."
By my faith, how the very earth's pillars did shake
In the dark, while grim Ruin seemed revelling near.

"Ho! bestir ye, my men, for some wreck will be there,
Where the cliffs bear the brunt of the raw northern sea,
And some poor Christian soul we may haply yet spare
From the rock and the waves that so cruel some be.

"Take ye, all of you, food in your wallets, and wine
For behoof of the buffeted, famishing, weak;
And take woolleners warm, for all drenched in the brine
And benumbed with the cold be the wretches we seek.

"Follow quick as ye may," then behested the knight,
Full of ruth as in haste he sprang up to his seat;
Then the rowel he struck, and the steed in his might
Plunged away toward the shore with far echoing feet.

There was haste in the Hall with the hurrying crowd,
Running eager to do their lord's dreaded behest;
And the larder was swept, and the good wine bestowed,
By each pitying servitor helping his best.

Then away on the beach, as the train struggled on
Heavy laden, but speeding their best, there was seen
A right hand in the air, that was beckoning anon
To redouble their speed to the life-moving scene.

'Twas the fiery knight kneeling low on the shore,
With the gallant black steed standing wistfully by,
And a pale drowned man bent he tenderly o'er,
As he chafed the stark limbs with oft-pitying sigh.

"O ruth, ruth!" cried the knight, "that a body so fair,
E'er, so bruised and so marred, should be castaway here;
Come, O come back to life with thy rich golden hair,
For to some loving heart thou a treasure wert dear."

Then with low voice he said, "Pour me wine in the horn,"
And all gently he raised the dying man's head;
But ah! nought might avail, for the poor youth forlorn
Breathed away his last sigh, and the bright spirit fled.

Then the forceful brave knight, dropping sadly a tear,
Bade some wait by the dead, and some spake, in mild way,

"Go and bring ye a winding sheet, bring ye a bier,
And the Minster bell toll for the dead one to pray."

Then the Thunderer leading, with down-turned eye
Onward heavily strode the good knight o'er the strand,
Till above on the hill passing silently by
He could hear the monks chaunting their offices bland.

On the morn came a messenger hasty to say
That the dead had been brought to the Church for the Mass,
But till now at the lych-gate dishonoured lay,
For no monk would him bury or suffer to pass.

In his wrath at that word leaped the knight from his seat,
And the charger was brought, and he rode forth alone
To the monastery gate, and sprang quick to his feet,
And clanged loud the alarm-bell with ominous tone.

Quick the monks started up every one from his place,
And all huddled together like sheep in their fear;
When in ire spake the knight, "O ye laggards in grace,
If ye spurn the poor corpse by the storm carried here."

Mutely cowered they all in their tremor, until
Rose a hoarse burly voice from behind on the ear,
"Without money no mass for the dead; on the hill
Let them bury the wreck, not in holy ground here."

Sprang the knight at that word, with a visage right fell,
At the cruel monk's throat, and his cowl grasping tight,
Dragged him forth while dark frowning he cried, "Child of hell,
As no pity doth move thee, now death is thy right."

Then aloud they all shrieked at the horrible deed,
Holy Church and their Order thus rashly profaned;
But the sword had leaped forth, and the monk he did bleed
Ere the knight had the fire of his passion restrained.

With one glance at the slain then he gat him without,
And, remounting black Thunderer, sped to the shore,
Plunged ahead thro' the waves on the charger so stout
Toward the fleet that had weathered the storm at the Nore.

Straight away swam the furious knight to the king,
There avowed the rash deed, and for what it was done;
When, nor malice nor villainess appearing to cling,
He the pardon obtained which such boldness had won.

Then as back on his gallant black steed thro' the swell
Plunged again the strong soldier, a sight to behold!
Pleased, the sovereign looked on, as he battled right well
For his life in the waves that went nigh to enfold;

Till at length there arose a great shout from the ships,
As the sailors beheld the good steed touch the ground;
And a sigh of relief went from gallant men's lips,
While the rider and horse staggered shoreward half drowned.

But right pale was the man as he threw himself down,
And caressed the brave beast that had borne him so well;
And his visage, in spite of his deed of renown
And the pardon, looked strange, as if smit with a spell.

Then as homeward, all heavily dripping and faint,
He was wending, while Thunderer walked by his side,
Of a sudden, when close by the shrine of the Saint,
There stood forth a strange figure whom none might deride.

Sharply turned the knight, with a start of the steed;
At the form that arrested their faltering pace,
And he heard a dread word of a woman indeed,
Yet he spake not nor moved, but gazed still in her face.

"Ah! Sir Knight of the bloody hand, list ye to me,"
Cried the eld, weird and grey, with unearthly wild voice,
"Gallant Thunderer hath saved you, but he—even he
Is foredoomed to your death, so the monks may rejoice."

Then the Minster bell tolled, and men shuddered to hear;
It was tolled through the night, it was tolled all the day,
For the monk foully slain; and an ominous fear
Seemed to shadow the land while unburied he lay.

'Twas a horrible deed in sad truth that was done,
 And no pardon of monarch could purify blood ;
 But it lay on the soul like a blot on the sun,
 And made dark all the world to the Knight, erst so good.
 All within through the monastery hardly bestead,
 Lowered sadness and gloom on each mortified face ;
 And no sound but of dirges and mass for the dead
 Through the watches of night might be heard in the place.
 In the Church the dim light scarcely told of the day,
 While before the high altar faint tapers were burned
 O'er the murdered one's bier ; but at distance they lay
 The lone corpse of the drowned, all unlighted, unmourned.
 Then the sacristan dug out one deep, yawning grave,
 Where they buried the monk with each honouring rite ;
 And the stranger, poor wreck of the wild ocean wave,
 By his side lay unhonoured, a pitiful sight.
 So the drowned and the murdered together did rest,
 Where no bitterness sadly might keep them apart,
 Till the murdered and drowned, at the angel's behest,
 Shall alike from one dust to one judgment upstart.
 Then affrighted and mournful, the poor monks assigned
 To absterge the dread spot where the blood had been shed,
 With the water thrice blessed and the Holy Rood signed,
 And meet office of prayer for the sacrilege said.
 But the knight was not cleansed nor shrived as before,
 Nor an eye ever looked on him smiling again ;
 For a gloom on his soul he aye heavily bore,
 And forgave not himself although pitied of men.
 But the Cross he had borne far away in the east,
 And he wore its red blazon on banner and shield ;
 And the mystical sign, when he thought of it least,
 After years of repining the wounded one healed.
 It is said that returning from wanderings long
 To his ancient domain, the knight chanced to stray
 Over ground where the rain-floods had driven along,
 And there struck with his foot some odd splint in the way.
 It was buried there long ; and unwittingly now
 The sad knight had been led where the Thunderer lay,
 And a bone of him suddenly sprung at the blow,
 Slightly wounding and then breaking sharply away.
 But he knew not the truth, and the wound was undressed,
 And the weird woman's prophecy now was forgot ;
 Till the flesh never healing, the old knight distressed
 Saw at length a foul mortified sore at the spot.
 Then again the grey old sought the strong castle gate,
 And the servitors shrank from her glittering wild eye ;
 But she moaned in their ears, " Now there cometh his fate,
 And your lord by the beast that once saved him must die.
 In sore pain for long time lay the gallant old knight,
 Yet all patiently now with un murmuring will ;
 For the sore of the flesh he well reckoned as slight,
 Since his anguish of soul was for evermore still.
 He had mourned, the true knight, o'er his passion of old,
 And its penance and penalty ample had paid ;
 Till at length through the Cross drawn again to the fold,
 By the grace of the Crucified aye he was stayed.
 He was buried at last in the Minster aisle fair,
 With a sculpture of Thunderer's head on his tomb,
 The Cross on his breast, and his hands as in prayer,
 Looking up as in hope for the doomsday to come.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ST. MARTIN'S, STAMFORD. (*Concluded.*)

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

1700. Rt. Hon. John Earl of Exeter, bur. Oct. 23. (32)
 1701. Sara, dr of Rt. Bullimore, at y^e Lodge, bapt. Feb. 2.
 " John Power, shott by robbers, bur. July 19.
 " Noah Neale, gent., bur. Dec. 22.
 1703. Mr. Henry Lamb, from Stamford, bur. Jan. 25.
 " John Paley, a stranger from the George, bur. Feb. 16.
 " Rt. Hon. Ann Countess Dow. Exeter, bur. May 31. (33)
 " Thomas Sympson, from y^e Geo. Inn, bur. Aug. 25.
 1704. Rt. Cammock & Mary Allen, mar. April 9.
 1705. Hon. Chas. Cecille, 5 son to the Right Hon. John Earl of Exeter, by Eliz. his Countess, bapt. April 9. (34)
 1706. Edw., son of Rt. Cammock & Mary, bapt. Jan. 18.
 " Eliz., dr of John Earl of Exeter, by Eliz. his Countess, bapt. Dec. 4. (35)
 " The Hon. Lord A. Reary and Lady Eliz. Cecill, mar. Mar. 29. (36)
 " Cuthbert Short, gent., bur. Aug. 18.
 " Eliz. dr of Samuel Neale, gent., bur. Nov. 19.
 1707. Anthony Palmer, esq., bur. Jan. 23.
 " Rt. Curtis, gent., bur. Feb. 9. (37)
 1708. Rt. Sturdy, servant at y^e George, bur. April 21. (38)
 " Mrs. Grisel Death, relict of Edwd. Death, Esq., bur. Aug. 2.
 " Alexander Rigby, bell founder, bur. Oct. 29.

(32.) A very handsome monument to this Earl is erected on the north side of this church. It was executed under the direction of the Earl himself, at Rome, in 1701, by Peter Stephen Monnot. An engraving of it, with a long inscription to his memory and that of his Countess, is given in Peck's *Antiquarian Annals of Stamford, 1727* (The Close), p. 71-2. This Earl was a nobleman of great taste and accomplishments, and a liberal encourager of the arts. After the Revolution of 1688-9, being unwilling to take the oaths prescribed by Parliament, he, until his death, passed his time partly in retirement at Burghley, and partly in foreign countries.

(33.) This lady, widow of John, 5th Earl of Exeter, was the widow of Charles Rich, Lord Rich, son and heir apparent of Charles Earl of Warwick, and dau. of William Cavendish, 3rd Earl of Devonshire.

(34.) He was 5th son of John, 6th Earl of Exeter and his (second) Countess, Elizabeth, eldest dau. and co-heiress of Sir John Brownlow, of Belton, co. Lincoln, Bart.

(35.) She was married 21st May, 1724, to William Aislalie (arms of Aislalie, of Yorkshire, *gules*, three lozenges conjoined in fesse, *argent*, between as many lions' heads erased, *or*), of Studley, Yorkshire, Esq., Chancellor of the Exchequer, and of the Privy Council to George I., by whom she had a daughter Elizabeth, who married Charles Allanson (arms of Allanson of Yorkshire, *azure*, an inescutcheon, *argent*, within an orle of quatrefoils, *or*).

(36.) This nobleman was Charles Boyle, Earl of Orrery, in Ireland, and Baron Boyle of Marston, in Ireland. She died 12 June, 1708, aged 21, and he 28 Aug., 1731. Their eldest son John, had an eldest son and heir apparent, Charles, Viscount Dungarvon (whose daughter and heir, Henrietta, was mother of Charles Henry St. John O'Neill, Earl O'Neill in Ireland), and several younger sons, from one of whom the Earl of Cork and Orrery is descended.

(37.) In 1696, a Robert Curtis served the office of Mayor. In the *Mercury* of Sept. 14, 1723, is the following advertisement:—"A sober young man who understands something of a garden, and is tolerably handy within doors, may hear of a service from Mr. Curtis, of Stamford, Mr. Goodburn, of Fulbeck, Mr. Sanderson, of Welborn, or Mr. Porter, of Lincoln." On the east wall of the north aisle of Barholm church, Lincolnshire, is a monument to Richard Walburge, gent., of Stamford, Lord of the Manor of Barholme-cum-Stowe, which he purchased in 1705, and "fell asleep in y^e Lord on y^e 21st day of May, Anno Dom. 1751." It was erected to his memory by his widow Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edw. Curtis, gent., late of Stamford. When I visited this church in 1864, the coat of arms was almost obliterated, but I was enabled to distinguish the following:—bendy of four impaling chequy, *argent* and *azure*, or else *or* and *azure*.

(38.) In the *Stamford Mercury* of 1723 and 1724, I meet with several quaint advertisements in reference to this inn, which I here transcribe:—"Feb. 20, 1723-4. The

1708. Eliz^h, d^r of Robert & Mary Cammock, bapt. Aug. 5. (39)
 " Martin John, son of Ann Oare, a stranger at y^e Spittle House, bapt. Aug. 20.
 " Mrs. Eliz^h. Ryley, relict of John Ryley, bur. Mar. 31. (40)
 " John, son of Mr. Ambrose Ryley, of London, bur. June 22.
 " Ann Oare, a stranger at y^e Spittle House, bur. Aug. 20. (41)

George Inn, in St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, in the co. of Northampton, is to be lett with the closes and appurtenances belonging, at Michaelmas next, or sooner as may be agreed on. Enquire of Mr. Richards, of St. Martin's, aforesaid." "Nov. 12, 1724. The George inn in St. Martin's (*alias* Stamford Baron, Northants), being the largest and best inn in town, is kept by Jonathan Smith, late of the Bear inn at Reading, Berkshire, is just now furnish'd, therefore is ready for the entertainment of persons of quality and others with good usage. N.B.—I sell full market measure of corn in the stables." This inn was afterwards kept by Bryan Hodgson, the father of Mrs. Porteus, wife of the Bishop of London, who afterwards removed to Buxton, and kept the chief hotel there. "April 8, 1725. The bowling-green at the George in St. Martin's, in Stamford Baron, hath been open as above this week, and is in very good order, there is attendance given daily, and an ordinary on Mondays if desired by the gentlemen." "May 14, 1724. This is to give notice to all gentlemen and others that the bowling-green at the George inn in St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, is now very fine. N.B.—All the persons that did keep or have a mind to keep a booth on Daniel Wallis's ground during the time of Stamford Horse race, must apply themselves to him in time."

(39.) Although the name of Cammock is extinct in Stamford, it is not so in South Lincolnshire. According to Thompson's *History of Boston*, 2nd edit. 1856, p. 454, we find Leonard Cammock serving the office of Mayor of the Borough in 1602, 1614, and 1624; and John Cammock, 1623.

(40.) What family of Rileys Mrs. Elizabeth belonged to I am unable to determine. A family of the same name exists in Stamford, who claim descent from the family of that name now seated at Bressley Hall, near Halifax. At the house of Mrs. Elizabeth, in St. Martin's, now occupied by W. Newman, Esq., M.D., William III. "of glorious memory" was entertained when on a visit to Stamford in 1696. A Pedigree of the Riley's, of Lancashire, see Vol. X. p. 192. When I procured it I asked for a Pedigree of the Lincolnshire family, whose arms according to Burke, are differenced by the crosses being formée, vert, and the crest a dragon's-head erased, gules, besantée, but none was recorded.

(41.) The chief lazear house in England, to which all lesser ones were made in some way subordinate (although the one at Stamford belonged to Peterborough Abbey) was at Burton Lazars, Leicestershire, founded in 1135 by Roger de Mowbray, aided by a general collection throughout England, for a master and 8 sound as well as several poor leprous persons; and all the inferior Lazear Houses in England were in some measure subject to its master, as he was to the master of the lazars at Jerusalem Hospital, belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, in England. At the Dissolution the clear annual value of this house was £265 10s. 2d. "La grosse maladie," as this disease of leprosy was termed by the writers of the middle ages, was also known by the synonyms in reference to it of Melandria, Mesellus, Meselrie, Leproy, Leprosy. The afflicted were termed Lepers, Mesels, Malandreni (Melandrenus a word signifying also a brigand and thief. Ducange informs us that the Europeans in Syria first affixed the term to the Egyptians and Arabians, who were notoriously dishonest, and also very generally afflicted with leprosy, hence the double meaning of the word), or Melanders; and their hospital Melandria, Malandry, Maladry, Maladry, Maladrerie, Ladrerie, Lazear-house, Leproserie, Meselrie, or Spital. Throughout the whole of Europe, the expulsion of the leprous from the sound, appears to have been practised, and the fact of undoubted leprosy seems to have been considered just and reasonable cause for disinheritance, forfeiture of property, and deprivation to a greater or less extent of civil rights. The ancient Welsh laws of Hoel Dha, and confirmed by the Pope, A.D. 940, exclude a leper from his patrimony, "because he is not of this world;" they exclude his son for a similar reason, "because God had separated his father from the world;" the same code declares leprosy to be legal cause of divorce, and forbids a leper to serve in any capacity, or to be judge or pleader in any court. *Galanas*, a compensation paid by the relatives of a murderer to the relatives of a murdered, is neither paid nor received by a leper; and though he be entitled to the worth of his limbs if assaulted or injured, he cannot claim *Saroad*, the compensation given to sound persons as damages. The statutes of Scotland do not evince a spirit much more considerate than those of Hoel the Good. An act of Robert III. provides, "that na man sal be sa bauld as to harbere ane leper man in anie of the Kingis burrows;" and leper-folk are forbidden "to sit and thig (beg) in the kirk or kirkzaid, the usual resort of beggars, but awinly at the gates of their own hospital." The

1708. Eliz^b. Cammock, widow, bur. Nov. 13.

liberality of the following diction speaks volumes as to the degraded condition of these poor outcasts. "Corrupt swine and salmon brought to market sal be taken by the Baillies and sent to the leper-folk, and gif ther sal be na leper-folk then sal it be destroyed alutterlie." The statute book of England does not contain any enactments touching leprosy, but there is abundant evidence of similar methods of dealing with the leprous. Edward III., in his 20th year, commands the Lord Mayor and Council of London, by proclamation, that "all Lepers shall avoid within fifteen days, and that no man shall allow any leprous person to remain in his house on pain of displeasure, and that they shall cause all the leprous to be removed to some place of the fields from the haunts and company of sound people. The Register Brevium, moreover, which may be considered a sort of practical compendium of the whole law of the land, whether statute or common, contains a writ for the express purpose of removing a leper, entitled "Leproso Amovendo." It would appear that the Leper was proceeded against by indictment, whereupon the Crown established a court of inquest, consisting of the legal authorities of the district, and of "certain lawful men having the best knowledge of the suspected person and the disease." In case the charge of leprosy shall be established, "then and in the best manner you may and without delay cause him to be carried away and removed from the conversation of men to a solitary place, there to dwell, as the custom is, &c." The separation of the leper from the rest of mankind was an ecclesiastical function, and it was solemnized with rites and ceremonies of an impressive and awfully significant character. The romance of Syr Amis and Syr Amiloun gives a picture of leper life, evidently drawn from nature. Syr Amyloun, a gentle knight, as a punishment for the pious fraud of personating his brother in knighthood, Syr Amis, in a wager of battle appointed for the clearance of the latter from a capital crime (of which Syr Amyloun knows him to be guilty), is stricken with leprosy.

* * * * * fouler mesel was there none
In all the land than he.

His "leudi bright" expels him from his own chamber, and from the "hie board," and sends him to "eten at the tabil's ende," in his own hall, where not even the lowest of his domestics would sit near him. After half-a-year passed in misery and humiliation

His Leudi wax'd wroth and wae,
And thought he liv'd too long;
Without anie lesing.
Throughout the land springeth up the
word,
To feed a Mesel at my board,
He is so foul a thing.
It is great spite to all my kend,
He shall no more sit me so hende,
By Jesu, Heaven's King.
Then on a day she him 'gan call,
And said, Sir, it is befall,
Forsooth I tell it thee,
That thou eatest so long in Hall,
It is great spite unto us all,
My kin is wroth with me.
The knight 'gan weep, and said full still,
Put me wherever 'tis thy will,
Where no man may me see;

And of no more I will thee pray,
Except a meal of meat each day,
For sweet Charity.
That lady for her Lord, his sake,
Anon caus'd workmen timbers take,
For nought would she delay;
And half a mile from his own gate,
A little Lodge she let him make,
To stand beside the way.
Of all his goods he nothing sought,
To take of all riches nought,
But his gold drinking-bowl.
When he was in his Lodge alone,
To God of Heaven he made his moan,
And thank'd Him from his soul.

Sir Amyloun is the leper of a small community; in towns where cases might be numerous, the erection of a large tenement for the reception of the infected, would be an obvious step. This appears to have been a very general practice, for Thomas of Walsingham informs us that there were not less than 1800 Spitals for lepers in Christendom. Henrysoun, an old Scottish poet of the time of James III., about 1460, has introduced us to one of these places, "the Spital at the Townis end," and has left us in his Testament of Cresseide, a continuation of Chaucer's Troilus and Cresseide, a perfect Thesaurus of the customs, manners, habits, and costumes of these poor outcasts, in language as quaint and naïf as the royal ukases of Robert III. anent Leper-folk. The perfidious Cresseide, in her turn abandoned by Diomed, for whom she had forsaken Troilus her betrothed lord, used dispiteous language against Cupid and Venus, whereupon the Gods commission Saturn to inflict upon her the punishment of Leprosy; this punishment he executes in the night, addressing the culprit in the following words:—

1709. Ralph Maddison, esq., bur. Jan. 29.

1710. Sarah Howell, at y^e Spittle House, bur. Aug. 16.

Thus shalt thou go begging from house to house,
With cup and clapper, like a Lazarouse.

The old priest; her father, after bemoaning her fate, provides her the necessary garments, and conveys her to the "Spitel at the Townis ende."

Then in a mantle with a bever hat,
With cup and clapper wondrous priville,
He op'd a secret door and out thesre
Conveyed her that no man might espie;
Straight to a village half-a-mile thereby
Delivered at the Spitel house,
And daily sent her part of his Amous.

(Amous, another name for Alms. It would appear that lepers were partly supported by their friends. An act of the Scots parliament says, "Gif there sal be any leper man found in anie of the Kingis burrowes, he sal be taken unto the Hospital of that Burrowe, and gif he sal have nathing to live upon, the Baillies sal mak a collection of 20s. for meit and claithes for him." Both the words of this and the foregoing poems are somewhat modernized.) At night, the woeful Cresseide bewails her fate in the dormitory of the Leper-house, and we are furnished with some account of the *cuisine* and the *menage* of that establishment.

This leper lodge take for thy goodly bower,
And for thy bed take now this bunch of straw,
For thy choice wines and meats full fain must thou
Take mouldy bread, perry and cider sour,
But cup and clapper all is now ago.

One of the more experienced inmates bestows upon the unhappy neophyte the following piece of practical philosophy:—

A lepir ladye rose and to her went,
And said why spurnest thou against the wall
To slay thyself and nothing mend at all,
Sith that thy weeping but doubleth thy woe,
I counsel thee make virtue of a need,
Go learn to clap thy clapper to and fro,
And eke to live the life that lepers lead.

Cresseide, acting on this judicious advice, joins the lepers who go out in the morning to beg by the road-side; the Phrygian lords coming by, Troilus discovers her amid the horrid group, and "his harte well nigh y braste," drops a ring of gold and a purse into Cresseide's cup, the beggars proceeding

* * * to make the equal distribution
Of the Aumous each privily gan roun
And said your Lord hath more affection
Howe'er it be unto this Lazarous,
That to all us we know by his Aumous.

Cresseide dies of grief and shame, and the quaint old poet describes the making of the will—

* * * * * with papir she sat down
And in this manner made her Testament:—
Here I bequeath my corse and carrion
By filthy worms and toads for to be rent,
My cup and clapper and my ornament,
And all my gold the leper-folk shall have,
When I am dead to bury me in a grave;
And soon a leper-man took of the ring,
And buried her withouten tarrying.

As the disease spread, the hut by the road, the only provision allowed by law for lepers, became at length leper villages, the inhabitants of which were placed not only out of the pale of society, but denied the consolations of religion, for they were forbidden to enter churches, and had no provision for the burial of their dead. The leper was interdicted from frequenting places of public resort, from going into mills, or bakehouses, from washing his hands in running streams, from touching, except with his staff, any merchandize exposed for sale, from addressing passengers, or even answering unless he were to the leeward, lest his breath should be the cause of infec-

1710. Margaret, a child that was found in Hobb's-hole, bur. Nov. 15. (42)
 1711. Elizabeth, d^r of Mr. Wm. Richards & Mary, bur. Mar. 18.
 1712. Alice, wife of Fras. Wilcox, Stamford, bur. Aug. 10. (43)
 1713. Susannah, wife of James Bellears, bur. Sept. 7.
 1714. Richd. Bosworth, of London, gent., bur. Aug. 27.
 1715. Saml. Neale, esq., bur. Feb. 2.
 " Mrs. Mary Bulkley, bur. Feb. 8.
 " A soldier at y^e George, bur. Dec. 30.
 " Mr. John Day, of London, bur. Dec. 10.
 1716. Wm. son of Rt. & Mary Camock, bapt. Mar. 23.
 1716. Mr. Anthony Chapman, bur. Feb. 8.
 " Wm., son of Dr. Fras. Apleby, & on the 25th William, son of Rt. & Mary Camock, bur.
 1717. Ann, d^r of Mr. John & Jane Attwood, bur. Jan. 8.
 1819. Margaret wife of Rt. Cammock, bur. Aug. 8.
 " Mr. Thos. Curtis, bur. Aug. 17.
 1720. Hon. Mr. Fras. Cecil, 4th son of the Rt. Hon. John Earl of Exeter, by Elizabeth his Countess, bur. May 29.
 " Mrs. Margaret Lamb, bur. June 12.
 1721. Hon. Chas. Cecil, 5 son of the Rt. Hon. John Earl of Exeter, and Elizabeth his Countess, bur. Mar. 19.
 " Mrs. Mary Deth, bur. Sept. 6.
 1722. Rt. Hon. John Earl of Exeter, bur. Jan. 22. (44)

tion. If he married a leprous companion their children were baptized privately, and the water of baptism was to be thrown into some waste place, and finally, death, the great leveller of human distinctions, broke not the barrier which separated him from the rest of his race; where there was no cemetery set apart for lepers, he was buried within the walls of the hovel which had been the scene of his earthly miseries. The Troubadours and poets of the times, generally represent the affliction of leprosy as a judgment, or punishment for some secret or notorious crime. The distinct objects of the Melandria or Bede-house, are clearly pointed out in the statutes of Brown's Hospital in this town, compiled and set forth *temp.* Hen. VII.—"Futhermore I ordain and make that no leper man or woman be admitted or put into the said Almshouse, lest he should infect his whole or sound fellows, and provoke them to leathosomeness or ogglesomeness; and he shall be brought to some other place where he may be received, &c.; the Dean of Stamford and the Vicar of All Hallows (All Saints) are entrusted with the execution of this statute in perpetuity" (10th statute, old translation). In the 8th of James I. the statutes were revised, and this against the admission of lepers confirmed. In 1768, John, Bishop of Lincoln, on a revival of the statutes, repeated the provision. In 1854 (Attorney-General v. Brown's Hospital), a scheme for the management and administration of the estates and revenues, and for the government of this Hospital (approved by an order of the Court of Chancery), section 4, empowers the Governors to see that all the statutes, bye-laws, and ordinances of the said almshouse are duly observed and kept. No. 10, in speaking of the qualification of poor people, says "they must not be subject to fits, nor to any bodily or mental disease or infirmity which may be dangerous, or offensive, or noisome to their fellows." The locale of the Spittle house at Stamford is a little to the south of the town on the London road, a hill thereon is still called Spittle Hill. The greater part of the foregoing particulars respecting Spittle houses, is from a very interesting paper on the Hospital of the Holy Innocents, called Le Melardri, at Lincoln, read by W. D. Cookson, M.D., Nov. 16, 1841, and printed in a volume (the only one published) of a selection of papers relative to the county of Lincoln, read before the Lincolnshire Topographical Society, 1841, 1842. (The above society existed but a short time).

(42.) Where this hole was situated I am unable to say, but when a boy, I remember a very deep hole in the river on the west side of the town in the meadows, known as Coblers' Hole, and another near to, called Church Hole.

(43.) Francis Wilcox, mercer, late apprentice to Samuel Parker, took up his freedom 29 April, 1666, elected a capital Burgess 6 Nov., 1688; served the office of chamberlain 1697-8; was made an alderman in the place of Edm. Sharpe, deceased 28 Aug., 1701; and served the office of mayor in 1701-2, and 1715-6. While he held the office of chamberlain, the following record is entered under date of Aug. 26, 1697: "Itt is ordered y^t Mr. Wilcox, chamberlain, shall pay Thomas Younger, twenty shillings out of y^e towne stock towards y^e losse he sustained in a horse w^{ch} was charged to carry a souldier to Stilton, and was strained in y^e back." I find also a Jeffery Wilcox, late apprentice to Fras. W. draper, took up his freedom 30 Aug., 1705.—*Corporate Records*.

(44.) This nobleman represented the county of Rutland in Parliament in 1696 and 1698; and in 1702 was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Rutland.

1722. Rt. Hon. John Earl of Exeter, bur. April 22. (45)
 1723. Ann, d^r of Rd. Walgrave, bur. Mar. 31.
 1724. Joyce, d^r of Mark & Eliz. Newman, bur. Dec. 12.
 1727. Mr. John Chevallier, bur. Mar. 8.
 " Mrs. Eliz^b. Newcome, bur. May 31.
 " Hon. Wm. Cecill, esq., bur. July 30.
 1728. Mrs. Theodosia Neale, bur. Oct. 5.
 " Easter Bellears wid. bur. Oct. 30.
 " Abrrhn Slade, sexton, bur. Nov. 26.
 " Thomas Chambers, 2nd son of the Rt. Hon. Brownlow & Maria Sophia Earl & Countess Exeter, bapt. July 20. (46)
 1729. Edw. Cammock, bur. Mar. 31.
 " Tytus Vespasian, son of Tytus & Susan Carter, bur. May 14.
 " Eliz^b. 2d d^r of y^e Rt. Hon. Brownlow & Hannah Sophia Earl & Countess of Exeter, bur. Aug. 9. (47)
 " Mrs. Mary Chevallier, bur. Dec. 9.
 1730. Eliz^b. d^r of Seym (!) & Eliz. Wallburge, M.D., bur. Feb. 19.
 " Mark, son of Mark & Eliz^b. Newman, bur. Mar. 23.
 1731. Mr. Sam. Neal, bur. Aug. 3.
 1733. Fras. d^r of John Maddison, Esq., & Catharine, bur. Jan. 18.
 1734. Mr. Fras. Willcox, from Stamford, bur. March 20.
 1736. Hon. David, 3d son of the Rt. Hon. Brownlow & Anna Sophia Cecil Earl & Countess of Exeter, bur. Jan. 19.
 1738. Hon. Marg^t. Sophia, 1st d^r of Rt. Hon. Brownlow & Anna Sophia Cecil, Earl & Countess of Exeter, bur. Mar. 6.
 " John, son of John & Cath. Cammock, bur. Nov. 16.
 1739. Ann Curtis, widow, bur. July 23.
 1740. Mr. Rt. Philpot, bur. Jan. 16.
 " William Faulkner, bur. May 17.
 " Geo. Feister, coachman, from London, bur. Nov. 3.
 1743. Thos. Graves, bedesman, of Liddinton, bur. Sept. 20. (48)

(45.) He died at Wothorpe House, on the 9th of April, from mortification of the bowels, occasioned by a cold caught from fishing in the water at Burghley, at the time when the surrounding meadows had become inundated from the great quantity of rain which had fallen. He had succeeded his father, the preceding Earl, only a few months. He was born in 1700, and died unmarried.

(46.) He was M.P. for Rutland in 1761, married Charlotte Gornier in 1753, and died in France, 14 Aug., 1778. The only issue being a son, Henry, 10th Earl of Exeter, 11th Baron of Burghley, and created Marquis of Exeter 30th Dec., 1800. His grandfather, Brownlow, 8th Earl, M.P. for Stamford in 1722, married July, 1724, Hannah Sophia, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Chambers (arms—*ermine*, 3 quarters, *gules*, on a chief of the second a chamber, *or*), of Derby and London, Esq. In the *Stamford Mercury*, of July 23, 1724, is the following announcement of their marriage from the *London Letter* of July 21st—The Right Hon. Brownlow Cecil, Earl of Exeter, was married on Saturday last to Mrs. Chambers, a merchant's daughter of this city (London), whose fortune is forty thousand pound down, and as much more at the death of her father. In the impression of July 30, we read—On Saturday last, the 25th instant, the Right Honourable the Earl of Exeter and his lady arrived at Burleigh (his Lordship's seat near Stamford). They were met on the road by near three thousand horse and foot, among whom were several of the clergy and gentlemen of distinction, to congratulate them on the happy occasion. A very splendid entertainment was provided for all the company, and music, ringing of bells, and bonfires, with all other possible demonstrations of joy concluded the night." This nobleman's mother, Elizabeth (Brownlow), was buried at St. Martin's, Dec. 15, 1728. In the *Mercury*, of Dec. 24, 1724, we find the following announcement:—"This is to give notice, that on Monday the 4th of January next, will begin a sale of the household goods at Wothorp, near Stamford late the goods of the Countess Dowager of Exeter, decens'd. To begin at nine a clock every morning."

(47.) She was married 19 May, 1757, to John Chaplin, Esq. (a descendant of Sir Fras. Chaplin, Knt., Alderman of London, temp. Charles II., whose descendant, Sir Rt., was M.P. for Grimsby, created a Bart. 19 Sept., 1715, a title which expired on the death of his nephew, Sir John, 2nd Bart., s.p. 23 May, 1780), of Blankney, co. Lincoln, son of Thomas Chaplin, Esq., of Riseholme, near Lincoln, by Diana, sister of Thomas Archer, Esq., M.P. for Warwickshire, who was created, in 1747, Baron Archer, of Umberlade. Mrs. Chaplin died at Morecott, Rutland, 19th Oct., 1813, aged 85. The arms of Chaplin are—*ermine*, on a chief indented, *vert*, a griffin's head erased, *or*. Crest—a griffin's head, erased, *or*, gorged with a mural crown, *vert*.

(48.) The Hospital at Liddington, Rutland, was formerly a palace of the Bishop of

1743. Mr. Tobias Bellears, of Birmingham, bur. Nov. 5.
 1744. Mr. John Browning, bur. Nov. 21.
 Rt. Cammock, bedesman, bur. Dec. 28.
 1745. Mr. Jas. Bellears, sen., bur. Feb. 6.
 Mary, d^r of Mr. Neale & Mrs. Eliz^a. Neale, bur. April 9.
 1746. Mrs. Constance Browning, widow, bur. Jan. 21.
 John Maddison, Esq., from Harpswell, bur. Nov. 22.
 Mary, wife of Rt. Curtiss, bur. Dec. 22.
 1748. Sophia, d^r of Mr. John & Mrs. Sarah Day, bur. Mar. 29.
 Mr. Wm. Essex, bur. April 16.
 Rev. Mr. Nath. Popple, Vicar, bur. July 8.
 1749. Mr. Joshua Matchet, bur. Aug. 21.
 1750. Rt. Cammock, bur. Aug. 11.

DERBY SIGNS, DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED,

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC., ETC.

(Continued from page 56.)

SUN. The Sun is one of the oldest of signs, both in England and on the Continent. It has been considered to be of Pagan origin, and to typify Apollo. This is unlikely. The "Sun in his splendour" was a Royal badge or cognizance, and this of itself would lead to its being adopted as a sign. Formerly the Sun was frequently used as the sign of a disreputable house, and this D'Urfey alludes to when, speaking of a frail woman, he says—

"And, like the sun, was understood,
 To all mankind a common good."

"But as the sun shines alike over good and evil," says Mr. Hotten, "so reputable as well as disreputable persons have used him for a sign; thus Wynkyn de Worde, in Fleet Street, and Anthony Kytson, another early printer, and the publisher of some works of Master John Skelton, Poet Laureate, carried on business under this device. Taylor, the Water Poet, mentions three Sun taverns; being compelled one day, on his "Pennylesse Pilgrimage," to dine *à la belle étoile*, he says:—"I made a virtue of necessity, and went to breakfast in the Sunne. I have fared better at three Sunnes many a time before now; in Aldersgate-street, Cripplegate, and New Fish-street, but here is the odds; at these Sunnes they will come upon a man with a taurene bill as sharp cutting as a taylor's bill of items. A watchman's bill, or a watche hooke falls not halfe so heauy vpon a man." The Sun on Fish Street Hill is also named by Pepys:—

Dec. 22, 1660.—Went to the Sun Tavern on Fish Street Hill, to a dinner of Captain Teddiman's, where was my Lord Inchequin (who seems to be a very fine person), Sir W. Pen, Captain Cuttance, and Mr. Lawrence (a fine gentleman now going to Algiers), and other good company, where we had a very good dinner, good music, and a great deal of wine. I very merry—went to bed, my head aching all night."

Lincoln, and is well worth a visit from the antiquary. It was converted by Thomas, first Earl of Exeter, in 1602, into an hospital for a warden, 12 poor men, and 2 women, and called it Jesus Hospital. In Wright's *Rutland*, folio 1684, p. 81, are cuts of two coats of arms, one being John Russell, Bishop of Lincoln, and Lord Chancellor, temp. Edward IV., and the other of Bishop Longland, temp. Henry VIII., as then and now existing in the windows of the principal room.

But the finest of all the Sun Taverns did not exist in Taylor's time ; it was built after the fire of 1666, behind the Exchange.

" Behind ! I'll ne'er believe it, you may as soon
Persuade me that the sun stands behind noon."

These are the opening lines of a ballad of 1672, entitled, "The Glory of the Sun Tavern, behind the Exchange." From this ballad it is evident that the Tavern was splendidly furnished, and offered comforts not generally to be met with at that time.

" There every chamber has an aqueduct,
As if the sun had fire for water truckt ;
Water as 't were exhal'd up to heaven's sprouds,
To cool your cups and glasses in the clouds."

Pepys was a frequent visitor at this house, and, in fact, all the pleasure seekers of that mad reign patronized it ; the profligate Duke of Buckingham, in particular, was a constant customer. Simon Wadloe, the landlord, had made his fortune at "The Devil" in St. Dunstan's, whereupon he went to live in the country, and spent his money in a couple of years. He then "choused" Nick Colbourn out of the Sun, and Nick, who had amassed a handsome competence in the house, was easily persuaded to retire, and left it to live "like a Prince in the country," says Pepys. During the reign of Charles the Second the house appears to have had an excellent custom, and was from morning till night full of the best company. The Sun Tavern, in Clare Street, was one of the haunts of the witty Joe Miller, and is often given as the locality of his jokes. Joe Miller, sitting one day in the window of the Sun Tavern, Clare Street, a fish woman and her maid passing by, the woman cried—"Buy my soals, buy my maids !" "Ah ! you wicked old creature," cried honest Joe, "What ! are you not content to sell your own soul, but you must sell your maid's too ?"

A stereotyped joke of the publican connected with the Sun, is the motto, "the best liquor (generally beer) under the Sun."

The Sun is on signs, as in heraldry, usually represented with a human face upon its disc, and environed with rays, these rays being sometimes alternately straight and wavy. Its colour is always gold.

RISING SUN. This, in Derby, is a very old established house, and one which possesses many curious features. The "Rising Sun" was the Royal Badge of King Edward the Third, and is one not unfrequently met with. The Sun is generally painted as about two-thirds risen from the clouds.

STAR. The Star, there can be but little doubt, took its origin from the Star of Bethlehem, or the Star of the East, and although at one time used to denote houses of an immoral character, has nevertheless been the sign of many places of note. John Bunyan died at the sign of the Star on Snow Hill, and Oliver Cromwell used to meet his party at the Star in Coleman Street.

The Star is the crest of the Innholders' Company, and thus it has become a favourite sign with publicans. The arms of the Innholders are—A chevron, and party per pale and per chevron, *azure* and *argent*, between three garbs, or : Crest, a Star of sixteen rays, or.

(To be continued.)

PEDIGREE OF MARRIOTT-DODDINGTON, OF HORSINGTON.

COMMUNICATED BY G. W. MARSHALL, LL.B.

JOHN Doddington, of Doddington, in com. Somerset, Esquire, married Margaret, daughter of — Anthill, of —, in com. Somerset, and had issue, Christopher Doddington, of Lincoln's Inn, co. Middlesex Baptized at Doddington, co. Somerset, 9 June, 1605. Will dated 21 January, 1656; proved 16 Nov. 1657, and in January, 1676. He married Mary, daughter of the Rev. William Gouge, D.D., Rector of St. Anne's, Blackfriars, and had issue:—

- 1.—George Doddington, of Lincoln's Inn, and of Wells, co. Somerset, son and heir, aged 24, in 1672. Died 31 March, 1698, aged 52. Buried in Wells Cathedral, 2 April, 1698. Will dated 8 March, proved 4 May, 1698.
- 2.—William Doddington, of London, afterwards of Lambeth, co. Surrey, second son, aged 21, 1672. Executor to his brother, 1698. Died 22 March, 1708, aged 59. Buried at Cheddar, co. Somerset. Will of 22 March, 1707; proved 2 May, 1709. Married before 1680, Edith, daughter of Thomas Rookes, of London, stationer. Will of 1 October, 1713; proved 18 Feby., 1714. They had issue:—

- 1.—George Doddington, of Horsington, co. Somerset, only son. Died *s. p.* 14 April, 1757, aged 76. Buried at Horsington. Will dated 30 March, 1757; proved 5 May following. He married 1st, Alicia, daughter of William Gifford, of Horsington. Buried 27 June, 1746, at Horsington, aged 54. And secondly, Mary Benet; marriage covenant dated 14 Nov., 1746.
- 2.—Margaret, who was living a widow at Newington, co. Surrey, in 1760. Married Charles Jackson, of Fore Street, St. Giles, Cripplegate, Citizen and Apothecary of London. Will dated 2 June, 1736; proved 20 February, 1737; by whom she had:—

1.—Doddington Jackson, named in his father's will, 1736.

2.—Edith, wife of James Brightman, of Basinghall Street, London, 1760.

3.—Samuel Jackson, of Horsington. By Act of Parliament passed in May, 1757, he and his heirs male were authorized to assume the surname and arms of Doddington, in exchange for his and their own surname. High Sheriff for co. Somerset, 1763. Died May, 1813. Will dated 28th September, 1812; proved 10 July following. He had issue, Mary, only daughter and heir. Born 19 May, 1762. Married at Horsington, 20 Feb., 1798, to Francis Bushell Reaston, Barrister-at-Law, of the Middle Temple, London (who died in Aug., 1827, *et. 70* years). She died at Bath, 30 April, 1812, *s. p.*, and was buried at Horsington.

4.—Margaret Doddington, sometime of Newington, Surrey; afterwards of Parliament Street in the City of Westminster. Died, unmarried, at Horsington, 10 September, 1799, aged 75. Administration 10 Dec. following to her brother, Samuel Doddington.

3.—Edith Doddington, of Horsington. Died unmarried at Streatham, co. Surrey. Administration, 9 September, 1729, to her brother.

4.—Elizabeth Doddington, of whom presently.

5.—Sarah Doddington, unmarried 1714. Married *ante* 1723. — Mason.

6.—Rookes Doddington, of Horsington, died unmarried. Will dated 14 June, 1728; proved 21 March following.

7.—Mary, married William Overman, of Streatham, co. Surrey, was executrix to her husband, 1743; living 1757. His will, in which he directs to be buried at Northaw, co. Herts., dated 8 Sept., 1740, proved 10 Feb., 1748.

Elizabeth Doddington, married 11 Sept., 1711, Richard Sibley, of Cogenhoe, co. Northampton. He was buried there in 1735. Administration granted to his Widow, 7th Feb., 1735-6. She was buried at Cogenhoe, 29th March, 1763. Will in which she is described as of Little Houghton, co. Northampton, dated 23rd Nov., 1762; proved 8 Sept., 1763. They had issue:—

Elizabeth, born 31 May, 1715; died 11 October, 1796; buried at Little Houghton. Married James Manning, of Little Houghton. He died 18 May, 1767. Buried there. Will dated 24th Oct., 1766; proved 3 June, 1767. They had besides James, William, Elizabeth, and Mary, an eldest son George Doddington Manning, of Little Houghton. Baptized there 4 Jan., 1748. Died 17 Nov., 1791, and was buried there. He married Anne, daughter of Austin Johnson, of Great Houghton, co. Northampton. Married there 7 April, 1767. Buried at Little Houghton, 31 Dec., 1831; and had issue:—

- 1.—Martha, born 17 April, 1769. Baptized at Little Houghton. Married there John Marriott, of Hardington, co. Northampton. He died Feb., 1817. She died June, 1848. Both buried at Hardington; and had several children, of whom presently.
- 2.—William Dodington Manning (afterwards William Dodington Manning Dodington), of Horsington. Baptized at Little Houghton, 12 March, 1774. Assumed the surname of Dodington on succeeding to the Horsington estates, 1813. Died unmarried, 22 Feb., 1853. Buried at Horsington.
- 3.—George Manning, of Kettering, co. Northampton. Born 24 Oct., 1766. Baptized at Little Houghton. Died 1824, and was buried at Kettering. Married Sarah, daughter of William Garret, of Broughton, co. Northampton. Married at Broughton. Died April, 1849, and was there buried. They left issue.
- 4.—James Manning, of Little Houghton. Born 20 March, 1781. Died *s. p.*, July, 1848. Baptized and buried at Little Houghton. Married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Monk, of Little Houghton. Died *s. p.*, 16 Feb., 1848, and was buried there.
- 5.—Charles Manning, of Beckenham, co. Kent. Born 11 May, 1784. Baptized at Little Houghton. Died August, 1834, and was buried there. Married Elizabeth, daughter of — Searle, of Welworth, co. Surrey. Married 1814, died about 1835. Had by her, *James*, of St. Neot's, co. Huntingdon; baptized at Beckenham; living 1853. And *Martha*, baptized at Beckenham; living unmarried 1853.
- 6.—Austin Manning, living unmarried 1853.

Martha Manning, above-named, had issue by John Marriott:—

- 1.—The Rev. Thomas Marriott, of Horsington, of whom presently.
- 2.—George Marriott. Born 7 June, 1796. Died unmarried, 7 September, 1841. Buried at Little Houghton.
- 3.—John Marriott, sometime of Hardington. Born 27 Oct., 1798, and baptized there. Living unmarried 1853.
- 4.—Elizabeth. Born 5 February, 1801, and baptized at Hardington. Living unmarried 1853.
- 5.—Harriett. Born 4 Jan., 1806. Baptized at Hardington, and married there Nov., 1834, to John Brothers. Died *s. p.* 16 Feb., 1839, and was buried at Hardington.
- 6.—William Marriott, of Hardington, baptized there; born 4 August, 1808. Unmarried 1853.

The Rev. Thomas Marriott, of Horsington, sometime of Bowden, in the parish of Henstridge, co. Somerset. Born 14 Dec., 1803, and baptized at Hardington. Rector of Stowell, co. Somerset. By Royal Licence 2 July, 1853, he and his issue were authorized to take the surname of Dodington, in addition to and after that of Marriott, and the arms of Dodington quarterly with those of Marriott. He married Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. Thomas Spencer Phelps, of Maperton, co. Somerset. Married there 3 August, 1837. They have issue:—

- 1.—Elizabeth, born 9 May, 1838. Baptized at Compton Pauncefoot, co. Somerset. Married 23 Oct., 1862, Kenrick Peck, of Churchill, co. Somerset.
- 2.—Thomas Marriott-Dodington, born 22 July, 1839. Baptized at Stowell, co. Somerset. Of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A., and of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Married, 1865, Lucy E. Downe.
- 3.—William Marriott-Dodington, born 14 March, 1841. Baptized at Stowell. Died 29 March, 1855. Buried at Wyke Regis, co. Dorset.
- 4.—Henry Phelps Marriott-Dodington, born March 24, 1843. Baptized at Stowell.
- 5.—Catherine, born 21 March, 1847. Baptized at Stowell.
- 6.—Henrietta, born 12 Oct., 1848. Baptized at Stowell.

ARMS (granted 1853)—1 and 4, *sable*, three hunting horns stringed, *argent*, for Dodington. 2 and 3, Barry of six indented, *argent* and *sable*, on a bend, *azure*, three fleur-de-lis of the first, for Marriott.

CRESTS.—1. On a mount *vert*, a stag lodged to the sinister and regardant, *argent*, attired and holding in his mouth an acorn, *or*, slipped and leaved, *proper*, for Dodington. 2. On a rock, *proper*, a talbot statant, paly of six, *argent* and *sable*, resting his dexter forepaw on an estoile of the last, for Marriott.

MEMORIAL PAGE.

It is not often in the course of one short period—three months—between the issue of the parts of the “RELIQUARY,” that the removal by death of twice that number of its friends and contributors has to be recorded. This, however, is the sad fact with the present number. Within three short months no less than six of my antiquarian and literary friends, some at a ripe old age, and others in the very prime of manhood, have been called away from their various spheres of usefulness, and have left blanks which cannot well again be filled. How different their walks in life! how different their social position! how different their pursuits! and yet all are now equal in death! Some of these were my most intimate and best loved friends, and their memory will ever remain green and life-like. Their sorrowing friends will long remember their kindly words, their too short lives, their pleasant features, their well-known voices, and their unobtrusive and genial manners; but these are things *only* for those who knew and loved them, to remember. It is not *these* that live; but long after all this recollection has died away by the death of their contemporaries, the names and the works of some of these six will live and be read and referred to by coming generations, and their reputation will grow as time goes on. The six to whom I allude are:—

JOHN HOLLAND, of Sheffield Park, author of the *Life of Montgomery; Memorials of Sir Francis Chantrey; Cruciana*, and a score or two of other books, and a constant contributor to the “RELIQUARY” from its commencement—and from whose pen some yet unprinted contributions now lie before me, alas! not to be seen in print by him—died on the 28th of December, aged 78 years. Of him—one of my oldest and dearest literary friends—a memoir is being prepared for publication by his nephew, Mr. J. H. Brammall, and I will therefore not forestall it by any present notice. John Holland never married.

WILLIAM STOTT BANKS, of Wakefield, author of *Walks in Yorkshire, North-East and North-West; Walks in Yorkshire, Wakefield and its Neighbourhood; Wakefield Provincial Words*, etc., etc., died on Christmas Day, aged 52 years. Of the value of his works an estimate has already been given in the “RELIQUARY,” but of the goodness, and value, and spotless purity of his life, like that of John Holland, an estimate can only be found in the hearts of those who knew him best and loved him most. He has left a widow and a young family, and an imperishable fame, behind him.

THOMAS NORRIS INCE, of Wakefield, formerly of Wirksworth, in Derbyshire, died on the 10th of the present month, March, aged 73 years. He was one of the most zealous, painstaking, and reliable of genealogists, and one of the best of men. The pages of the “RELIQUARY,” from its commencement to the present moment—and later, for contributions of his are still in store—give ample evidence of his industry and his care in the compilation of pedigrees and other genealogical matter. Of him I shall yet hope to give a memoir in these pages which his pen has so often graced. Two of his communications

appear in the present number. Mr. Ince leaves a widow but no family.

JOHN FOSSICK LUCAS, of Fenny Bentley, died December 15, aged 35. He had much taste for archæological pursuits, and had got together a number of highly interesting and curious relics of the past. Had he been spared to a more matured age he doubtless would have much increased his collections, and might have rendered good service to local archæology. He was unmarried, and knowing him most intimately from his boyhood, I felt a deep and lasting attachment for him. He was called away too soon.

THOMAS GREGORY LOMAX, of Lichfield, died January 3rd, aged 89. "On the 1st of January, 1810, Mr. Lomax began business as a bookseller in Lichfield, and on the 1st of January, 1873, having entered that date in his books, in accordance with his unvarying custom of 63 years, he retired to bed, feeling not so well as usual, and on the 3rd of January peacefully expired. The frequenters of the 'Johnson's Head,' the name of his house of business, will long remember him as a thorough gentleman of the old school, and in business matters a pattern of integrity and uprightness. The deceased was the son of the Rev. Jas. Lomax, M.A., of Druid Heath House, Staffordshire. For many years he was a member of the old Lichfield Corporation, and in 1848 he was the first Conservative Mayor elected under the new municipal Act. Mr. Lomax was an enthusiastic admirer of Dr. Johnson. The principal remaining relics of 'the great lexicographer' have been at the 'Johnson's Head' for many years, having been originally purchased from Barber, the Doctor's black servant, who lived at Lichfield. These consist of the Doctor's arm-chair, table, large ivory-headed walking cane, prayer-book, autographs when a boy, books marked by the Doctor as used and referred to in writing various works, teaspoons, Mrs. Johnson's wedding-ring, &c. There is also a curious ancient atlas, paged and indexed by him, as well as other books presented or belonging to him. In his earlier days, Mr. Lomax knew and conversed with many who were intimate with Johnson himself."

EDWARD GEORGE EARLE LYTTON BULWER-LYTTON, BARON LYTTON, of Knebworth, died January 18th, aged 68. Of him, and his literary career it is surely needless to say a word! Descended from one of the oldest Derbyshire families, Lord Lytton took an interest in Derbyshire literary matters, and various "helps" from his pen were promised for my new "History" of that county. He, like many others, died too soon for the labour he had cut out for himself, but not too soon to earn a lasting and enduring fame.

LLEWELLYNN JEWITT.

Winster Hall, Derbyshire.

Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI OF THE DERBY SCHOOL.*

MR J. M. J. FLETCHER has just issued a small brochure under this title. It contains very brief notices of the various Alumni of the School, and is, we hear, to be followed by a History of the School itself.

* Derby: W. & J. B. Pike, Reporter Office.

RISE OF GREAT FAMILIES.*

DECIDEDLY one of the most interesting—nay enchanting—books we have seen is Sir Bernard Burke's last contribution to biographical literature. Since the days of his *Vicissitudes of Families* following in the wake of, but surpassing, the *Romance of the Peerage*, there has been nothing like it for engrossing interest, and for pleasant but instructive reading. The present volume opens with an admirable essay on the "Rise of Great Families," and then passes on to the "Story of Pamela," a true romance; which leads the reader to another "True Romance" of the Irish Rebellion of 1641; an enquiry into the birth-place of the Duke of Wellington; a pretty little story of a sword, and the hopes and disappointments it raised and inflicted; rival pretensions of the Scropes and Grosvenors, and others; the Aberdeen Romance; the Midwife's Curse; the Forester's Daughter; Perplexities of Precedence; Tom Steele; La Belle Jennings; fragments of Family and Personal History, etc., etc. One of the most curious of the chapters is devoted to the "Extinction of the families of Illustrious Men," and contains much matter for speculation and for scientific reasoning. In this chapter Sir Bernard Burke incontestably shows that the descendants of our most illustrious men are as liable to become extinct as those of our great families, in proof of which he states that "there is not now living a single descendant in the male line of Chaucer, Shakespeare, Spenser, Milton, Cowley, Butler, Dryden, Pope, Cowper, Goldsmith, Scott, Byron, or Moore; not one of Sir Philip Sidney, or, I believe, of Sir Walter Raleigh; not one of Drake, Cromwell, Hampden, Monk, Marlborough, Peterborough, or Nelson; not one of Strafford, Ormonde, or Clarendon; not one of Addison, Swift, or Johnson; not one of Bolingbroke, Walpole, Chatham, Pitt, Fox, Burke, Grattan, or Canning; not one of Bacon, Locke, Newton, or Davy; not one of Hume, Gibbon, or Macaulay; not one of Hogarth, Sir Joshua Reynolds, or Sir Thomas Lawrence; not one of David Garrick, John Kemble, or Edmund Kean." We repeat that this is one of the most delightful of books, and we trust Sir Bernard may long be spared to hold the high office to which he has attained, and to carry on his literary researches; and that many more such books as his "Rise of Great Families" may yet emanate from his elegant, his facile, and his accomplished pen.

* *The Rise of Great Families, other Essays, and Stories.* By Sir BERNARD BURKE, C.B., LL.D., Ulster King of Arms. London: Longman, Green, & Co. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 372, 1873.

HISTORY OF PLYMOUTH.*

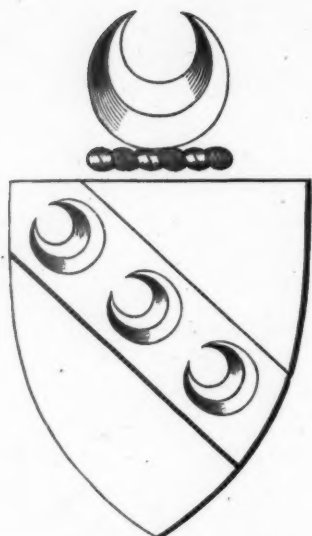
MR. LLEWELLYN JEWITT's "History of Plymouth"—which has been passing through the press for more than seven years—has at length appeared, and forms, now it is issued, a goodly quarto volume of between seven and eight hundred pages, and illustrated with a large number of plates and wood engravings. It has the advantage of being the first and only history of the important borough of Plymouth—for the small one hurried through the press by another writer while this was in progress, is not worthy the name—ever published. The labour bestowed in its preparation has, there is abundant evidence to show, been excessive, and it must be a matter of relief to its Editor, after so many years of anxious toil, to be released from this herculean task. The town of Plymouth has reason to be proud of the labour which has so worthily been devoted to the record of its history, and must, or ought to be proud, of such a work having been so well and worthily accomplished. We perceive that the volume, which is the best local history we have seen, is by special permission dedicated to the Prince of Wales, the Lord High Steward of the borough of Plymouth; and it is in every way worthy of this exalted distinction. It will serve as a model for any local history that may hereafter be projected, of any town in her Majesty's dominions.

W. P.

* *History of the Borough of Plymouth.* By LLEWELLYN JEWITT, F.S.A. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co., Stationers' Hall Court. Plymouth: W. H. Luke. 1 vol. 4to., and 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 712. Illustrated, 1873.



PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF OTTER



ARMS—Or, on a bend, gules, three crescents of the field.
CREST—Upon a wreath of the colours, a crescent, or.

Lower, in his "Patronimica Britannica," speaking of the name of the family of Otter, says that it is "a Sea Chronicle, and "Annales Cambrae," and the Dublin Annals. A lately deciphered inscription on a cross in the almost a clan of Otters, though the name is rarely to be met with in other counties, and scarcely appears at all the Confessor, but whether the latter was of Norse descent, does not appear; there is, however, something like

William Otter
in the county
year 1

Richard Otter, of Welham, Gent., mentioned in Thoroton's = Elizabeth, dau. of
"Antiquities of Nottinghamshire," as a landowner of Clar-
borough parish in 1612. Died that same year, and was
buried in Clarborough church.

Francis Otter, of Welham, Gent., born in = Elizabeth, dau. of
1586, baptised at Clarborough, 9 Jan., 1587, died in 1659, and was bur. at
bur. there 25 Sept., 1667. Clarborough.

Thomas O
Died in hi
fancy

John Otter, of Welham,
Gent., born 1617, died a
bachelor.

Joseph Otter,
born 1620, died
a bachelor.

Nicholas Otter,
born 1635.

Barbara, born
1616, mar. to
Thomas Noble.

Frances.

Georg
He w
and

(The names of Nicholas and Frances, son and daughter of
Francis Otter, are from the parish register of Gains-
borough, and are doubtful.)

George Otter, of Welham,
whilst fox-hunting, in 17
Clarborough

Edward Otter, clerk in holy orders, Chaplain to the most noble = Dorothy, dau. of
the Duke of Portland, at Welbeck Abbey, Vicar of Cuckney, John Wright, of
in the co. of Nottingham, and Vicar of Bolsover, Scarcliffe, and North Anstan, in
Upper Langwith, in the co. of Derby. Born at Welham in the co. of York,
1724, died at Cuckney, in September, 1785. He sold the family Gent.
estate at Welham.

Robert Otter, = Hannah, sol
Gent., left no
male issue. of
(who claimed
sentative of
of Booth, Be

John Otter, Esquire, = Elizabeth, dau. of
Major in the Army. (Richard?) Harold,
Born 3 Aug., 1760, of Limerick, in the
died in June, 1833. kingdom of Ire-
land, Esquire.

Amelia, dau. of = Edward Otter, clerk in holy orders, = Alice, widow of the Rev.
George Stanton, Chaplain to the most noble the Duke
of Mansfield, in of Portland, Vicar of Bolsover, and
the co. of Notting- afterwards Rector of Bothal with
ham, Esq., mar. Hebburn, in the co. of Northumber-
at Mansfield, 29 land, and Prebendary of York.
Aug., 1799. First Sometime of Jesus College, Cam-
wife. Died at Bo- bridge (B.A., 1783, M.A., 1789).
thal, 17 Aug., Born 15 April, 1764, died at Mor-
1810. peth, 3 Feb., 1837.

Smallridge, Rector of Both
dau. of William Cresswell, o
well Hall, in the co. of No
berland, Esquire, by Gra
wife, dau. of Francis Fo
Low Buston, in the same
Esquire. Second wife. Di
out issue.

John Otter,
Esquire,
Captain in
the Army,
Died a
bachelor.

Edward
Otter,
clerk in
holy or-
ders.
Died a
bachelor

Richard Otter,
Esquire, Cap-
tain in the
Army. Died a
bachelor.

Charles Otter,
Esquire, Ma-
jor in the
army. Some-
time of the
Royal Military
College. Died
at Tours, 4
Aug., 1834,

Maria, mar.
to Monsieur
Viot, of
Tours, in
France, and
had issue.

Elisabeth,
unmarra^d.

Edward Otter,
died a bache-
lor at Lyme
Regis, in the
co. of Dorset,
in Aug., 1826.

George Otter,
clerk in holy
orders. Vicar
of Hucknall
Torkard, in
the co. of Not-
tingham.
Sometime of
Jesus College,
Cambridge
(B.A., 1826,
M.A., 1829).

Mary Anne,
eldest dau.
of the Rev.
Charles
Wedge, M.A.
Rector of
Burrough
Green, in the
co. of Cam-
bridge, by
Mary Anne,
his wife, dau.
of William
Harwood,
Esquire.

Henry Charles,
Otter, Esquire,
Companion of
the most Hon-
Order of the
Bath, and a
Rear Admiral
in the Royal
Navy.

Mary Jemima,
dau. and coheir
of General John
Francis Birch,
C. B., Colonel
Commandant of
the Royal Engi-
neers, by Clem-
entina, his wife,
dau. of Sir Jas.
Hunter Blair, of
Blairquhan, in
the co. of Ayr,
Baronet.

Charles Ot
Esquire, Bar-
ter-at-Law
Examiner of
Court of Ch
cery. Late
low of Chri
College, C
bridge.

Alfred Emanuel
Otter.

Albert Henry
Otter.

Algernon Charles Edward
Otter.
Drowned at sea,
11 January, 1866.

Alice Maria Marianne.
Died in her infancy.

Gertrude Emily, mar. at
St. George's, Hanover
Square, in the county of
Middlesex, 17 July, 1872.
to Alfred Edward Law-
son Lowe, of Highfield, in
the co. of Nottingham,
Esquire, Captain in the
Royal Sherwood Fores-
ters.

Evelyn
C

OTTER, OF WELHAM, IN THE COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

Scandinavian personal name of great antiquity and common application. It is variously spelt Otter, Ohter, Other, Othyr, Ottyr, Oter, and, in the Domesday Book, Otre. In some one or other of the Isle of Man reads—"Otr raised this cross to Fruki his father." As a family name it has existed from time immemorial in the Danish, or Northman, counties of East Yorkshire, Nottingham and all in the metropolis. Walter Fitz Other, the celebrated Castellan of Windsor, temp. William I., the reputed ancestor of the Fitz Gerald, Gerards, Windsors, and other great houses, was the like armorial evidence of the connection of the Otters with the families alluded to. Ingram, in his translation of the Saxon Chronicles, says that Otter was originally *old-here, or ocht-here, i. e.* "the

Otter, of Welham, in the parish of Clabrough, = Agnes, (dau. of Wordsaythe?) survived her husband, and was buried in the parish church at Clabrough, 9 April, 1679.

John Otter, of Clabrough, Gent., mentioned in = Margaret, dau. of Southworthe, Thoroton's "Antiquities of Nottinghamshire," as of Welham, Gentleman, and sister of a landowner of Clabrough parish in 1612. A Thomas Southworthe, Gent.

Thomas Otter, under age in 1579. Died a bachelor.

Isabelle, mar. to Fyshe.

Two other daughters, whose names are unrecorded; one mar. to Welles, the other to Redgill.

(From John Otter, and Margaret, his wife, were descended the Otters of Clayworth, Ranby, and East Retford, in the county of Nottingham, and elsewhere in the counties of Lincoln and York).

Richard Otter, = Cecilia, dau. of Raman, Probably died of Gainsborough, in the co. of Lincoln.

Jemima, widow of Pegge (otherwise = William Otter, of Welham, Gent., = Katherine, dau. of John Otter. called Peck) and dau. of First born in 1696, bur. in Clabrough church, 25 June, 1666. Second wife.

George Otter, Gent., born 1628. was disinherited by his father, and died unmarried in 1679.

Mary, mar. to James Jackson.

Elizabeth.

Cicely.

Mary, dau. of Hobson, = William Otter, of Welham, Gent., born 1644, = Sarah (dau. of Stacey?) second wife, first wife. Died without issue, bur. at Clabrough, 3 Sept., 1720. He was made heir by his father's will, and succeeded to the family estate at Welham. 24 May, 1683.

survived her husband.

Anne.

am, Gent., born in 1686. Broke his neck = Anne, dau. of Robert Fowe, Gent. 1789, and was bur. with his ancestors, in Fowe, Gent. church, 28 Nov., 1739.

Edward Otter, Gent., = Elizabeth, dau. of born 1689, d. s. p.

Thomas Otter, Gent., = dau. of born 1695.

sole dau. and heir ... Booth, Esquire (died to be repre- of the noble family Baron Delamere.)

Fowe Otter, died in his infancy.

Sarah, mar. to Joseph Turnell.

Elizabeth, mar. to Robert Birks.

Margaret, mar. to A. Clerkson, and left issue.

Mary, died un- married.

Anne, died un- married.

Martha, died un- married.

William Otter, = Eli of Welham, the gent. of

ov. George Esquire, and 1. of Cress- Northum- Grace, his Foster, of one county. Died with-

Charles Otter, = Elizabeth, dau. of George Stanton, of Mansfield, in the co. of Nottingham, Esquire. Mar. at Bolsover, 9 Aug., 1806. Died at Southsea, 11 Sept., 1861, aged 82 years.

William Otter, clerk in holy orders, Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Cambridge. (B.A. 1790, M.A. 1793, D.D. 1836). Consecrated Lord Bishop of Chichester in 1836. Born at Cuckney, 23 Oct., 1778, died at Broadstairs, 20 Aug., 1840, bur. 28 Aug., in Chichester Cathedral.

Nancy Sadlier, dau. of William Bruere, Esquire, Chief Secretary of State and Member of the Supreme Council of India. Died 12 Mar., 1860.

Bentnck Robert Otter, clerk in holy orders, born 27 Jan., 1772, died 6 June, 1796, un- married.

Dorothy, born 17 Dec., 1757, mar. at Cuckney in 1781, to John Thompson, Gent., died 20 Apr., 1834, leaving issue.

Sarah, born 14 May, 1762, died unmar- ried at New- ark-on-Trent, 4 Sept., 1840.

Mary, born 28 Dec., 1770, died 28 Dec., 1770.

Hollis Pigot Otter of Welham, Esq. only son. Died bachelor.

Otter, = Elinor Shire- cliff, dau. of Kenyon Shirecliff Parker, Esq., Q.C.

Elizabeth, mar. to the Rev. John Robinson, M.A., Vicar of St. Lawrence, in the city of York, died in Madeira, 4 July, 1839, leaving issue.

Amelia, unmar- ried.

Mary, died young.

William Bruere = Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Melville, Esquire, H. B. M. Consul at Amster- dam. Archdeacon of Chichester. Vicar of Cowfield, in the co. of Sussex, and Prebendary of Chichester. Some- time of St. Pe- ter's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1828, M.A. 1838.)

Alfred William Otter, Esquire, settled in Can- ada. Died at Toronto, 25 August, 1866, aged 51 years.

Anna, only dau. of the Rev. James de la Hooke, Rector of Gravenhurst, in the co. of Bedford.

Reginald William Ongley Otter. Died a bachelor.

Sophia Marian Frances, mar. to the Rev. Henry Malthus, Vicar of Effing- ham, in the co. of Surrey.

Caroline Charlotte, mar. to the Right Hon. John. Baron Romilly, of Barry, in the co. of Glamorgan. Master of the Rolls. Died in Dec., 1856, leaving issue.

Jaquiline Elizabeth, mar. to Alexander Trotter, of Dregghorn, in the co. of Mid- Lothian, Esquire, and has issue.

Maria, mar. to the Right Hon. Sir William Mil- burn James of Shere, in the co. of Surrey, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas, and has issue.

lyn Charles Otter.

Henry Shirecliffe Otter.

Kenyon Bethal Otter.

Edward Otter.

Francis Liddell Otter.

Elinor Amy Mary.

NGHAM.

in the Domesday Book, Otre. In some one or other of these forms it occurs also in the Saxon or Northman, counties of East Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincoln, and Derby, where there is s, Gerards, Windsors, and other great houses, was the son of Otherus, a great landowner under that Otter was originally *oh-t-her-e*, or *och-t-her-e*, i. e. "the Terror of an Army."

to the. Two other daughters, whose names are unrecorded; one mar. to Welles, the other to Redgill.

a, Gent., = Katherine, dau. of John Otter.
rborough
66. Second wife.

a, Gent., born 1644, = Sarah (dau. of Anne. Died
ot., 1720. He was Stacey?) second wife, an infant.
will, and succeeded survived her husband.
at Welham.

..... dau. of
.....

William Otter, = Elizabeth, dau. of
of Welham, the Rev. Hollis Pigot, M.A., Vicar
Gent. of Doncaster, and
Prebendary of
York.

Sarah, born 14 May, 1762, died unmarried at Newark-on-Trent, 4 Sept., 1840.
Mary, born 26 Dec., 1770, died 28 Dec., 1770.
Hollis Pigot Otter, of Welham, Esq., only son. Died a bachelor.
(Thomas ?) = Elizabeth, Bradford, only dau., and eventual heiress to her brother.

Caroline Charlotte, mar. to the Right Hon. John, Baron Romilly, of Barry, in the co. of Glamorgan. Master of the Rolls. Died in Dec., 1856, leaving issue.
Jaquiline Elizabeth, mar. to Alexander Trotter, of Dreghorn, in the co. of Mid-Lothian, Esquire, and has issue.
Maria, mar. to the Right Hon. Sir William Milburn James, of Shere, in the co. of Surrey, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas, and has issue.
Emily Harriett, mar. to the Right Hon. Edward Strutt, Baron Belper, of Belper, in the co. of Derby, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Nottingham, and has issue.
Sir Thomas Bradford, Knight of the Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, General in the Army.
William Bradford, M.A., clerk in holy orders. Vicar of Storrington, in the co. of Sussex.
Sir Henry Hollis Bradford, Knight, Commander of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath. Lieut.-Col. in the Army. Killed at the Battle of Waterloo, aged 65 years.

(These Bradfords were descended from a younger branch of the Bradfords of Arksey, in the county of York, whose pedigree is entered in the book of the Herald's Visitation of the year 1685.)

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DEBRETTS'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.*

WE know of no publication, large or small, or to whatever class they belong, to whose coming year by year we look forward with so much interest, and with such true pleasure, as to our old friend "Debrett," who, although truly venerable by age, is yet year by year becoming stronger and more vigorous; and year by year more portly and companionable. We remember Debrett (we are afraid to say how many years ago), as a slim and slender stripling of a single volume; now he "has grown with his age" until he comes to us in fashionable "three volume" style, so that he really is, to all intents and purposes, three times larger than his old self.

It is quite impossible to say too much, or to speak too highly in the praise of the Editor, Mr. Mair, under whose fostering hands this increase not only in size but in usefulness is due. No "Peerage," no "Baronetage and Knightage," no "House of Commons," and in fact no book of reference at all bearing on these subjects, can compare with Debrett, either in usefulness, in correctness and accuracy, or in excellence of arrangement. "Debrett" is indeed the book of all books to be relied upon, and the book of all books to be added to the nobleman's and gentleman's library, the public institution and news-room, and the professional and mercantile office. In fact, it seems to us that no place of the kind can possibly be complete without "Debrett" on its shelves, or on its table.

The present year's editions have, as in former years, received every possible attention from the Editor, and every notice is brought down to the day of publication, and every change correctly posted in its proper place. A task of the kind is a very heavy one, and it is only with such indomitable perseverance, and such untiring industry as that of Mr. Mair, and such liberality and public spirit on the part of the publishers, Messrs. Dean & Sons, that it can be accomplished. We know no work we can so confidently recommend as "Debrett," and we trust that every one of our readers has procured, or will procure, it.

* London: Dean & Sons, 65, Ludgate Hill.

CHAPTERS IN THE HISTORY OF YORKSHIRE.*

THIS is a truly important addition to Yorkshire literature, and one for which every resident of that county, in whatever Riding located, ought to be deeply grateful to Mr. Cartwright for preparing. The volume just takes that interesting period in the history of the county comprised in "the three reigns" of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., and illustrates the events which then took place, by the aid of original letters, papers, and public documents, derived chiefly from the Public Record Office, and from the MS. collections in the British Museum. It opens with a chapter on Sir Thomas Gargrave, which is followed by one on Sir Martin Frobisher, in each of which a vast amount of fresh and important matter is brought forward. Then follow chapters on Yorkshire Recusants; Yorkshire Representatives and their Contemporaries from 1603 to 1628; Towns and their Trades; Travellers' Notes in 1634-9; and valuable Appendices. The whole is illustrated by admirably executed plate *fac-similes* of various letters and signatures, which add much to its value. We are much pleased with this volume, which must be specially acceptable to all who, like ourselves, are Yorkshiremen, and it is one which we strongly recommend. It is well printed and "got up" by Mr. Allen, and is, altogether, one of the most "taking" volumes we have lately seen.

* *Chapters in the History of Yorkshire.* By JAMES J. CARTWRIGHT, M.A. Wakefield: B. W. Allen. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 392, 1872. Illustrated with *fac-similes*.

PARIS AFTER TWO SIEGES.*

THIS is a remarkably interesting and well written little volume—its only fault being that it is too small. It is the result of two visits made to Paris, the one during the armistice after the Prussian siege, and the other after the second siege of the Commune, and is, in fact, Mr. Woodall's notes of the impressions which these visits conveyed to his mind. His descriptions are graphic in the extreme, and his impressions are so vividly portrayed, that the reader instinctively enters into them and feels they are his own. It gives within its very limited space of 90 pages, a better, a fuller, a more reliable, and a more graphically described picture of Paris when under its darkest cloud, and passing through the saddest chapter of its national history, than has been told by any other writer, French or English.

* *Paris after Two Sieges.* By WILLIAM WOODALL. London: Tinsley, Brothers, 18, Catherine Street, Strand, 1872, pp. 90. Illustrated.

CLEVELAND, ANCIENT AND MODERN.*

THE third, fourth, and fifth parts of this beautiful publication are before us, and fully sustain the high character we had formed of it, and which we have already pretty fully expressed. The plates are beautiful, the portraits life-like and faultless; the literary portion (by the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, Vicar of Danby), all that can possibly be desired; and the letter-press and "getting up" as good as good can be. Mr. Richardson deserves a very extended support in this and his other undertaking.

FURNESS, PAST AND PRESENT.*

WHAT we have before said of the former parts of this capital book, we may repeat with emphasis respecting the fourteenth and fifteenth parts now before us. Mr. Leach is an excellent, careful, and very learned editor, and has done, and is doing, much to rescue the history of this interestingly beautiful district from oblivion, and his efforts are well seconded by his liberal publisher, Mr. Richardson, who leaves nothing undone to render his works acceptable. We trust that all who are interested in topographical pursuits will secure copies of this beautiful book.

* J. Richardson, Barrow-in-Furness, 4to.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF REMARKABLE PEOPLE.*

SOME men are so universal in their talents, so successful in all they undertake, and so genial and pleasant in all their dealings with their fellow-men, that it is difficult to say in what they most excel, or in which phase of their varied lives we most admire them. This is the case with our good old friend Dr. Spencer T. Hall—one of the kindest and most genial of men, one of the most lasting and trusty of friends, and one of the most clever of "professionals." Whether he undertake to write a book or cure a patient, he puts his whole heart in the matter he has in hand, and we can answer for it that we have never known him fail. We have known cases in which his professional aid has been sought when aid seemed to be beyond power to give, and he has brought about a complete cure; and we have known him commence the writing of a book which seemed very unpromising in its plan, and he has worked it out to perfection. It is with no small pleasure, after knowing him so intimately as we have for many years, to again meet him in the work before us—and that, not only in writing, but in the excellent portrait which accompanies it.

The volume just issued contains a number of graphic—as all which comes from the "Sherwood Forester's" pen are—sketches of men of eminence in various walks of life—Professor Wilson, William Cobbett, Ebenezer Elliott, William Hutton, Charles Reeco Pemberton, Mary Russell Mitford, Bloomfield, Clare, Buckingham, John Gratton, Robert Owen (the Socialist); Florence Nightingale, Phoebe Howitt, Mrs. Jerram, Robert Milnhouse, Richard Howitt, William and Mary Howitt, Richard Furness, John Edwards, and a host of others; a number of miscellaneous papers; and a selection of "Lays from the Lakes, and other Poems." It is a remarkably pleasant, readable, chatty volume, and one which we should like to see extensively read. It is just the book to take up for an hour's reading when the mind wants refreshing, and it is one from which no one can arise without pleasure and profit. We cordially recommend it to our readers.

In forwarding our copy of this delightful volume, Dr. Hall says, "If you allude to my book in the 'RELICUARY,' just tell your readers that I am *not*, as has been reported, dead. My wife has received condoling letters as though I were, and even Mr. _____, of the Athenæum Club, told a friend there, before I was ill, that he believed I had emigrated to the Elysian Fields!! Though one sometimes thinks it would be nice to be *there*, I do not feel in any greater hurry about it than other people, but hope on this side them, to hear of or from you for years to come." Long, long, may it be ere so good a man, so gifted a writer, and so clever a "professional," is called away from his present fields of usefulness to those of Elysium. His friends cannot yet afford to lose him.

* London: Simkin, Marshall, & Co., 1873. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 450.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES' VISIT TO DERBYSHIRE.*

MR. HALL, the Editor of the *Derby Reporter*, has very wisely reprinted from that newspaper the excellent accounts of the Royal visit to Derbyshire, which appeared therein, and has issued them in the form of a pretty little volume of 162 pages, with some additional matter, and a few illustrations. Every one ought to possess this "Record" of so memorable a time. It is a well timed *brochure*, and ought to have an extensive sale both in and out of the county.

* Bemrose & Sons, London and Derby.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HULL.

It gives us sincere pleasure to notice that Mr. W. Consitt Boulter, F.S.A., is about to publish, for subscribers only, in periodical parts, at the price of five shillings each part (to be completed in about eight parts), a new and comprehensive work on "The Bibliography of Hull, and of the East Riding of Yorkshire," which he intends shall be an alphabetical catalogue of all books and pamphlets printed in, relating to, or written by natives of, or residents in, that district (so far as known), from the first on record to the latest; with biographical notices of the authors, which he has compiled chiefly from original sources. No man is so well qualified for this important task as is our friend Mr. Boulter, and we cordially recommend our readers to add their names early to the subscription list. Every effort will, we understand, be made to complete the work as quickly and in as few parts as possible. The issue will be limited to subscribers only, and intending subscribers are requested to send their names and addresses to MR. W. C. BOULTER, 6, Park Row, Hull, as early as possible. It will be a most important work, and one which deserves extended support.

WALFORD'S COUNTY FAMILIES.*

THE thirteenth annual edition of this truly valuable and important publication is just issued, and it is not too much to say that it more than fully sustains the high character it has obtained for strict accuracy, careful supervision, and extensive information. So far as its editor is concerned, no pains, no trouble, no expense, and no labour, is spared to ensure strict accuracy in every detail, and if any errors do creep in afresh, or get perpetuated from year to year, it is the fault of the families themselves, not his. In the present edition about two hundred and fifty names have been added, and to each of these careful genealogical notices have been appended, thus increasing, immensely, the value and importance of the work, which now contains notices of the paradoxical number of nearly *fifteen* thousand of the "upper *ten* thousand!" It is a volume which ought to be in every nobleman's and gentleman's library in the kingdom, and in every public institution—indeed no library, institution, public office, reading room, or chambers, can be complete without it—and Mr. Walford deserves the highest meed of praise for the labour he has so well accomplished.

* London: Robert Hardwicke, 192, Piccadilly, 1873. 1 vol. royal 8vo. pp. 1160.

DOD'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, AND KNIGHTAGE.*

THIS compact, important, valuable, and excellently arranged volume—the thirty-third year of its publication—is worthy of all praise. It differs from all other peerages in three most important particulars; its low price, its extended contents, and its great facility of reference; and it is therefore one of the best and most convenient for general use. The following brief summary of its contents will show how thoroughly complete and valuable a book it is, and ensure for it universal acceptance. It contains full and ample notices, with every necessary particular, of every Peer and Peeress; every Baronet and Knight; the English, Irish, Scottish, and Colonial Bishops; Knights of the Bath, Knights of St. Michael and St. George, Knights of the Star of India, Knights-Bachelor, &c.; Peers', Baronets', and Knights' Widows; Privy Counsellors of Great Britain and of Ireland; Lords of Session in Scotland, &c.; in each of which cases a complete biography, including parentage and descent, age and place of birth, marriage, school and university, call to the bar, or ordination, successive steps in professional life, public services, military, naval, or diplomatic, shrievalty, deputy lieutenancy, yeomanry, militia, or volunteer rifle appointments, patronage of livings in the church, works in literature, science, &c., residences, with their respective post-towns, and a variety of personal details are given. In addition to this it contains the following features:—I. The fullest and most authentic treatise on precedence that has ever been published (extending to India, Canada, &c.). II. An original article on the inferior titles of living Peers, noticing the local designations, peculiar orthography, and numbers of the peerage. III. Courtesy titles and second marriages. IV. Second titles of Peers who at present have no male issue. V. A dictionary of titular distinctions and of terms relating to ranks. VI. An article on the formal modes of addressing letters to persons of title. VII. Lists of the Orders of Knighthood, giving the date of each Knight's election. VIII. Lists of the Privy Council of Great Britain and Ireland. And in addition it has 26 plates of the coronets, badges, collars, stars, and devices peculiar to each rank.

Thus it will be seen that "Dod" is one of the most complete and most useful books of reference issued. It ought to be on every library, office, and reading-room table in the kingdom.

* London: Whittaker & Co., Ave Maria Lane, 1873, pp. 874.

Notes, Queries, and Cleanings.

CHURCH BELLS,

NOTES on ; copies of documents connected with ; and copies of entries in church-wardens' and other parish books, relating to ; and Rubbings and Casts of inscriptions and ornaments, etc., on ; the Church Bells of Derbyshire parishes, are particularly requested to be sent to

Winstor Hall, near Matlock.

L. JEWITT.

PEDIGREE OF WHITE, OF ASHFORD-IN-THE-WATER.

From Pedigree penes Foljambe & Dixon, Solicitors, Wakefield (drawn from Affidavits of Mr. Farmer, of Ashford, and Mrs. White, of Basford, and Parish Register of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury).

By T. N. INCE, WAKEFIELD.

— White, of Ashford-in-the-Water, =
co. Derby.

Samuel White, Ash- = Katherine,
ford-in-the-Water, his wife.
Farmer, died 1775,
had 12 children, was
a Baptist, therefore
they were not bap-
tized.

Dorothy,
died a.p.

Hannah White, = William Harley,
bur. St. Chad's of Shrewsbury,
Shrewsbury, 9 Watch Maker,
Dec., 1745. bur. St. Chad's,
Shrewsbury, 25
July, 1764.

Joseph White, Esq.,
of London, Solicitor
to the Treasury, died
at Lincoln's Inn
Fields, London, a. p.
before 1822.

John White, = Margaret,
of Basford, his wife in
near Notting- 1822 a
ham, Gent. contribu-
tor to this
ped. along
with Mr.
Farmer.

Sarah White, only
child, born at Bas-
ford, 1777, died
1786, a. p.

Samuel, died
aged 16 years.

George, died at
Ashford-in-the-
Water, 1820.

Benjamin, died
at Ashford-in-
the-Water,
aged 2 or 3 yrs.

Thomas, died
in Jamaica.

Philip, died in
Africa.

Ruth, died un-
married at Ash-
ford, wt. 15 yrs.

Deborah, died
unmarried at
Ashford.

Ellen, died un-
married at Ash-
ford.

Hannah, died
unmarried at
Ashford.

Frederick, died
at Calton Hall,
co. Stafford,
aged 20 years,
all a. p.

Samuel Harley, of Shrewsbury, = Mary Ann Dakin,
eldest son, born 9 Nov., 1739, mar. 21 Feb., 1765,
died 1807, aged 68 years. at St. Chad's,
Shrewsbury.

Ann Harley, born
8 Feb., 1739, died
at Ashford-in-the-
Water, a. p.

William Harley, of Shrewsbury, Esquire,
1822, heir-at-law, and representative of
White, of Ashford-in-the-Water.

MORLEY CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "RELIQUARY."

DEAR SIR,

Please find a corner for the enclosed note in an early number of the "RELIQUARY."
Yours truly,

GEORGE W. MARSHALL.

Hanley Court, Tenbury.

Vol. xiii. p. 130.—Mr. Bateman says, in reference to the following quotation, which should have been given in its entirety, "From whence it is taken is not stated." Allow me to enlighten him, and also to throw out a suggestion in reference to Crabbe, who in his poem of the *Borough* evidently borrowed the idea. The quotation in *extenso* is:—

"Truncatis convulsa jacent elementa figuris,
Omnia confusus interiire notis
Miremur peritisse homines? Monumenta fatiscunt
Mors etiam saxa nominibusque venit."

Ansonius Epigramma xxxv.

"Wonder not, Mortal, at thy quick decay,
See, men of marble piecemeal melt away;
When whose the image we no longer read,
But monuments themselves memorials need."
Crabbe's Borough, Letter 2.

In some editions of Crabbe this in a footnote:—

"Quando quidem data sunt ipsis quoque fata sepulchris."
Juvenal Sat. x. 146.

Did not Crabbe get his idea from Ansonius and not from Juvenal?

FLINT JACK.

On several occasions lately I have seen paragraphs in the newspapers announcing the death of "Flint Jack," of whom a memoir and portrait appeared in the eighth volume of the "RELIQUARY." This poor miserable waif of humanity is however not dead, but is again "in trouble," as will be seen by the following "cutting" sent to me by my friend Mr. John Leckenby, of Scarborough:—

"FLINT JACK" IN PRISON AGAIN.—"The man who is known throughout England as 'Flint Jack,' but who gives the name of Edward Simpson, of Sleights, near Whitby, the notorious forger of flint and stone antiquities, is again in Northallerton Gaol. Only recently he was committed from Richmond, for stealing a coat belonging to Mr. Ed. Wood, F.G.S., and having been liberated, Mr. Superintendent Metcalfe took possession of him at Malton for being drunk and riotous, and as he was unable to pay the fine, Lieut.-Colonel Haworth-Booth has sent him back to Northallerton."—*Scarbro' Gazette*.

With all his faults one cannot but feel sorry for this remarkably clever outcast—this homeless and houseless wanderer—to whom both geological and antiquarian science owes something.

L. JEWITT.

RHYMING SIGN AT SOUTH NORMANTON.

THE following rhyme was over a public-house at South Normanton, near Alfreton, some twenty years ago, and was written by a "local character," named Thomas Moore, of that village. The Inn was called the "Britannia," and was kept by one John Gent; this house is now named the "White Hart":—

"Come in and taste Britannia's ale,
You will not find it new nor stale;
To have it good is the intent
Of John and Sarah Gent."

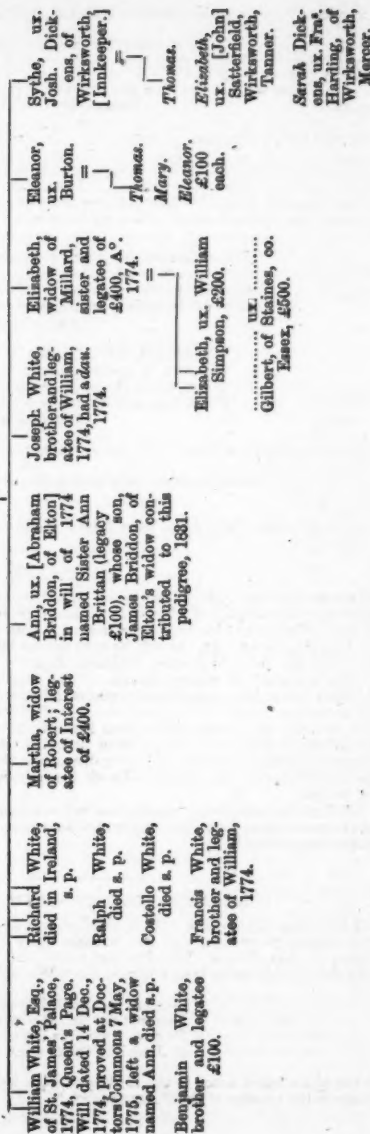
As the above is not noted in the *History of Sign-boards*, I thought it might be interesting to the readers of the "RELIQUARY."

WILLIAM ANDREWS.

From Office Copy of Wm. White's Will, of 1774.

BY T. N. INCE, OF WAKEFIELD.

James White, of Great Longstone, = Ann, his wife.
co. Derby.



The following curious advertisement appeared in *The Advertiser*, October, 1758.

A YOUNG LADY STRAY'D.

A Young Lady just come out of Derbyshire stray'd from her Guardian. She is remarkably genteel and handsome. She has been brought up by a farmer near Derby, and knows no other but that they are her parents, but it is not so, for she is a Lady by birth though if but little known. She has no clothes with her, but a riding habit to go to market in. She will have a fine Estate, as she is an heiress, but knows not her birth, as her parents died when she was a child and I had the care of her, so she knows not but I am her mother. She has a brown silk gown that she borrowed of maid—that is dy'd silk and her riding habit a light drab lin'd with blue Tammy and it has blue loops at the button holes; she has outgrown it; and I am sure that she is in great distress both for money and clothes but whoever has relieved her I will be answerable if they will give me a letter where she may be found, she knows not her own surname. I understand she has been at Northampton for some time; she has a cut on her forehead. Whoever will give an account where she is to be found shall receive 20 guineas reward. Direct for W. M. at the George Inn, Derby.

Derwent Street, Derby.

JOSEPH BARLOW ROBINSON.

REVEL, OF SHIRLAND CASTLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "RELIQUARY."

SIR,—I do not recollect to have seen in the pages of the "RELIQUARY" any account of the Revel Family, which was of some standing in Derbyshire above four hundred years ago. In the "Heraldic Visitation of Wales," by Lewys Dwnn, vol. i. pp. 155-6, I find a pedigree of the family of "John Revel, Esq., who migrated into Wales in the time of Edward IV., and this John Revel came from Shirland Castle in the county of Derby." The pedigree is stated to have been received from Thomas Revel, and bears date 1591, though it is brought down to the year 1609. At the end of the pedigree the arms and crest of the above-named Thomas Revel are specified in Welsh.

In Wales the name of Revel appears to have become extinct, but it is still common in many parts of Derbyshire. The last person of whom I find any mention in Welsh records was William Revel, who was living at Cardigan in the year 1670, and was a burgess of that borough.

If anything is known in Derbyshire of Shirland Castle, and of the Revel Family who dwelt in it in the time of Edward IV., it is very desirable that all particulars respecting them should be collected and published in the "RELIQUARY." And such particulars should embrace historical traditions, transcripts of monumental inscriptions and the pedigree of the Family, brought down, if possible, to the present time.

T. JAMES, F.S.A.

LYFELDE MONUMENT AT STOKE D'ABERNON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "RELIQUARY."

DEAR SIR,

The following inscription is from a marble tablet to the memory of Frances Lyfelde in Stoke D'Abernon Church, Surrey. Above the tablet is a small brass of poor execution, depicting in a kneeling posture Thomas and Frances Lyfelde and their daughter Jane. This tablet is particularly interesting as showing the descendants of the D'Abernoun family, two members of which, viz., "Sir John the elder and younger," are so well known by the celebrated brasses to their memory in the chancel of the above-named church.

Yours, &c.

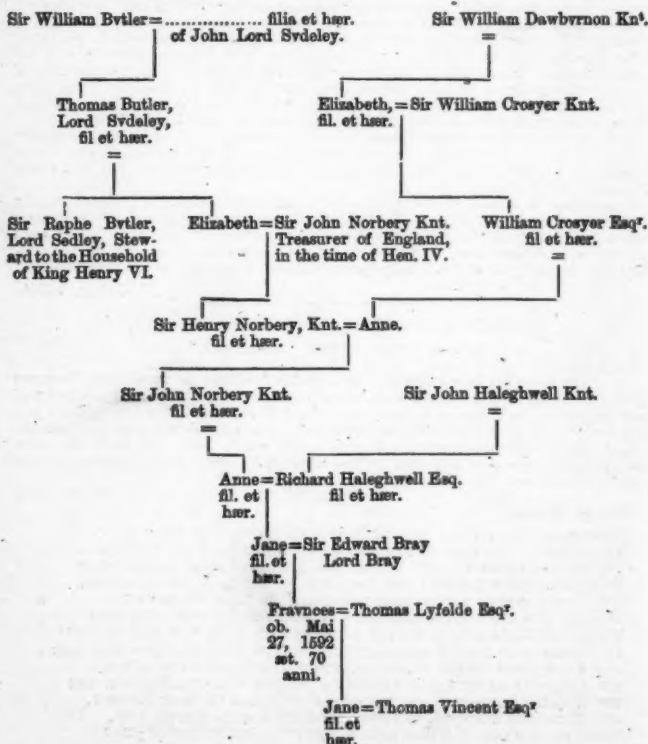
R. G. RICE.

Mitcham, Surrey.

HERE LIETH BVRIED THE BODY OF FRAVNCES THE WIFE OF THOMAS LYFELDE ESQUIRE OWNERS OF THIS MANNOR OF STOKE DAWBORNE IN THE COVNTY OF SYRREY THE WIFE FRAVNCES WAS THE YOUNGEST DAUGHTER OF S^r EDMOND BRAT KNIGHT LORD BRAT AND OF THE LADY IANE HIS WIFE, W^{ch} IANE WAS SOLE DAUGHTER AND HEIRE OF RICHARD HALEGHWELL ESQUIRE AND ANNE HIS WIFE THE W^{ch} RICHARD WAS SONNE AND HEIRE TO S^r IOHN HALEGHWELL KNIGHT, AND THE SAID ANNE WAS SOLE DAUGHT^r AND HEIRE OF S^r IOHN NORBERY KNIGHT, W^{ch} S^r JOHN NORBERY WAS SONE AND HEIRE OF S^r HENRY NORBERY KNIGHT, AND ANNE HIS WIFE THE W^{ch} ANNE WAS DAUGHTER AND HEIRE TO WILLIAM CROSTER ESQUIRE, THE W^{ch} WILLIAM WAS SONNE AND HEIRE TO S^r WILLIAM CROSTER KNIGHT, AND ELIZABETH HIS WIFE, THE W^{ch} ELIZABETH WAS DAUGHTER, AND HEIRE TO S^r WILLIAM DAWBYRNON KNIGHT WHO DISCENDED OF THAT

DAWBYRON THE NORMAND WHICH CAM INTO ENGLAND WTH WILLIAM THE CONQUEORER, AND FROM WHOM THIS MANOR DID DISCEND LINIALLY TO THE SAME S^a WILLIAM, AND THE APORESAID S^a HENRY NORREBY WAS SONNE AND HEYER TO S^a IOHN NORREBY KNIGHT, AND ELIZABETH HIS WIFE, THE WHICH S^a IOHN NORREBY WAS THRESORER OF ENGLAND IN THE TYME OF KYNGE HENRY THE FOWRTH. AND THE SAID ELIZABETH HIS WIFE WAS ELDEST SYSTER TO S^a RAPHE BYTLER LORD SVELEY AND LORD STEWARDE OF THE HOWSEHOLD TO KINGE HENRY THE SIXT, THE WHICH S^a RAPHE WAS SONNE & HEYER TO THOMAS BYTLER LORD SVELEY. AND THE SAID THOMAS WAS SONNE AND HEYER TO S^a WILLIAM BYTLER, WHO MARRIED THE DAUGHTER AND HEYER OF IOHN LORD SVELEY LINIALLY DISCERD OF HABOLD WHOM WILLIAM THE CONQUEORER SLEW IN THE FIELD. THE WHICH SAID FRAYNCES LYFFELD DIED ON THE SEAVEN AND TWENTETH DAIE OF MAY, IN THE YEARE OF OVR LORD GOD. 1592. AND IN THE THREE SKORE AND TENTH YERE OF HERB AGE, HAVINGE ISSEVE BY THE SAID THOMAS LYFFELD IANE NOWE THE WIFE OF THOMAS VINCENT ESQUIRE.

THE following Pedigree is entirely drawn up from the above inscription to the memory of Frances Lyfælde.



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